

**FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.**

{ STAMPED.....SIXPENCE.  
{ UNSTAMPED..FIVEPENCE.

Mr. SPARGO has 20 years' experience of mining, ten of which he was engaged in practical mining, and ten years he has transacted business in mining shares and stocks. 24 and 225, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, City, E.C.

Mr. Spargo's Statistics for 1866 are now ready.

Bankers: Bank of London and the Metropolitan and Provincial Bank (Limited).



## Original Correspondence.

## MINING IN NEVADA, U.S.

SIR,—As many of your readers are interested in our mining operations in this remote corner of the world, and numerous gross misrepresentations having been made as to the fabulous wealth of this country—with a view of inducing English capitalists to embark in developing our mines, a few remarks from one who has frequent opportunities of observing the course of events from an independent point of view (being totally unconnected with any mine in the country) may not be altogether unacceptable.

The mines of Virginia City and Gold Hill (all on the Comstock Lode, running north and south for about two miles) form the great centre from whence radiate all the other mining districts of this State of Nevada; at present their gross production in gold and silver is about \$1,291,500 per month, from 43,050 tons of ore raised; equal to an average of \$30 (62.) per ton of ore: of this quantity Gold Hill produces about two-thirds.

The cost of crushing and amalgamating is \$15 per ton, thus leaving a margin of \$15 for working the mines and paying dividends, which latter good old custom has fallen sadly into disuse of late, only one of the Gold Hill mines paying dividends at the present time—the Consolidated, a small mine with but 21 feet on the ledge, having just declared a dividend of \$300 (602.) per foot or share. The large leading mines of Virginia, such as the Gould and Curry, Chollar, Potosi, and Savage, have during the last few months been making heavy calls (or assessments) as they are called here, usually to the amount of \$100 (202.) per share, while one of the largest mines in Gold Hill, the Yellow Jacket, has just made a call of 302. per share.

Notwithstanding these drawbacks, they are all sanguine of being again in a paying condition ere long—i.e., when they shall have extricated themselves from the enormous load of debt, caused by their incessant litigation during the first two or three years of their existence, which is explained in the letter of your Virginia correspondent, "P.," which appeared in the *Mining Journal* of January 6.

The causes of this depreciation in the value of our mines are very manifest—a falling off in the quality of the ore in depth, on the one hand, attended with a greatly increased cost of working on the other. Wood being 32. per cord, and labour 16s. per day, there exists no prospect of diminishing these fatal expenses, which, it is admitted by some of the largest stockholders and superintendents, must ere long stop some of the principal mines, unless richer ore be struck, or some method employed in reducing the ores to arrest the enormous loss they are now sustaining in their tailings, about one-third of the value of the entire amount of ore raised, (say) 1,000,000. per annum, being thrown away in that form.

As the most certain remedy for the existing difficulty, I have lately been urging our mine and mill-owners to turn their attention to improving their system of reduction, but as yet with very little success, as there exists a very general, and almost unaccountable, prejudice against what I am satisfied is the only method of increasing the production of these (sulphide) ores of silver—roasting, their predilections running in favour of the use of chemicals, as offering a cheaper and more expeditious method of increasing their products in the precious metals. The most ridiculous manipulations have been tried, with a view of stimulating amalgamation, with almost unvarying disappointment, the substances employed varying from coffee and urine to sulphate of copper and sodium, there having been quite a *furore* in favour of the latter during the last few months, but which has now subsided, in consequence of its uniform ill success.

In order to set the chemical question at rest, I have just concluded an elaborate series of experiments at one of our mills, having employed all those chemicals which theory pointed out as the most likely to produce the desired end; but, with the exception of salt and sulphate of copper, I find all the others are useless, or even detrimental. In one experiment I obtained as good results without any chemicals as in any of the others, leaving in the tailings the usual proportion of precious metals, (say) 32. per ton; while on roasting and chlorinating the same ore, previous to amalgamation, I succeeded in reducing the loss in tailings to less than 12. per ton, showing a saving of about 700,000. per annum on the present loss from the Comstock lode.

The objection to roasting arises in a great measure from a general ignorance on the subject, and the fact of the old Freiberg furnace having been the only one tried, and which will not produce the desired effect at a cost of less than 42. per ton. This has given our miners and millowners the idea that their ores cannot be desulphurised and effectually amalgamated under an additional cost of that sum, which, of course, would more than swallow up the increased production from their ores. At present I am endeavouring to convince them that with a properly constructed furnace, that will economise labour and fuel, (say) on the principle of that used by Mr. Peter Spence for making sulphuric acid and desulphurising copper ores, these ores can be roasted and chlorinated at a cost not exceeding 12. per ton, the quantity of sulphur to be got rid of being exceedingly small, as will be seen from the following analysis of what may be considered a type of our ores, the sample operated on having been taken from what is called second-class ore from the Yellow Jacket Mine:—

Gold .....	0.002 = £ 2 0 2 per ton.
Silver .....	0.157 = 13 3 11 per ton.
Iron .....	1.230
Lead .....	traces
Copper .....	traces
Sulphur .....	0.457 = 9.14 lbs. per ton.
Lime .....	traces
Silica .....	97.850
Loss .....	0.304 = 100.000.

Such being the existing state of things, the prospects of our English friends to invest in this neighbourhood cannot be said to be encouraging. To those disposed to embark capital in this country I recommend what we call our outside districts, such as Reese River, Kearsarge, or Humboldt, where mines of undoubted wealth have lately been discovered, and are only waiting for capital, judiciously invested, to yield handsome returns; but it is necessary to be very cautious before purchasing this kind of property, and have a thorough inspection and report by a trustworthy agent before parting with a shilling. As the only paying gold mine in Wales (the Vigna and Clogau) brought numerous worthless companies into the market, so it is here, all our really good mines being accompanied by the usual number of parasitic swindlers, or "wild cat" mines, as they are here termed. To such an extent has this been carried, that I have known even a worthless undertaking (well-rigged on the market) held out as an instance of successful enterprise to induce investments in still more worthless undertakings.

Feeling I am trespassing too much on your valuable space, I will only add, in conclusion, that there exists in this State a boundless field for the investment of English capital, and if ordinary prudence be exercised before parting with money—personal inspection, or the employment of agents whose antecedents will bear scrutiny, in the examination of the mines—as good mining investments may be made here as in any part of the world.

Gold Hill, Nevada, U.S. W. T. RICKARD, F.C.S.

## DISCOVERY OF PETROLEUM IN TRINIDAD.

SIR,—About six months ago I informed you that there were evident signs of petroleum in Trinidad, only requiring the necessary appliances to make the discovery a lucrative concern. It appears, from several letters which have been since received from the island, that there are now three parties at work at Oropuche. I subjoin an extract of the last letter I have seen. It is dated Trinidad, March 9, and says—"I have just had a piece of clay sent to me unsolicited by Mr. Breckman, our chief chemist, who was down yesterday at San Fernando, where it appears three parties are digging for oil (and his son says all three have found oil, and at no great depth, but not springs). I expect this clay is of a dark amber colour, not now very untidy, but smelling very strongly of petroleum. It came from a shallow cutting made by the Tramway Company, near the wharf, and conveys the belief that a deposit of oil is very near that spot. Mr. Breckman, sen., says he has seen some of the oil obtained at Oropuche at a depth of 30 feet by Mr. Darwin (the representative of an American company); it is lighter than the Pennsylvania oil, and contains 60 per cent. of distilled oil. Mr. Darwin was not satisfied with that, however, for he expects to find it at 80 per cent. purity at a greater depth; he is boring now through solid asphalt, a slow process. Mr. Breckman squeezed the freshly-cut clay at the wharf, San Fernando, spoken of, and the oil oozed out from the clay between his fingers."

He mentions another strange fact. Mr. W. Taylor, manager of Garth estate (in the San Fernando county), was riding along a track in Brothers' estate, when his horse plunged his legs into a hole in the trench. Mr. Taylor dismounted, stepped into the trench to extricate his horse, and found himself up nearly to the knees in oil! It is strange we only hear of these things now; for if such things are happening now, they must have equally

happened over the last forty years and more, during which those districts have been opening-up. The conviction is growing stronger, locally, that we have oil, and in abundance. A second American party is expected here almost daily, and it is plain we shall have plenty of oil news quickly and often now.

B. H.

## THE "CORNWALL" OF FRANCE—ANCIENT TIN WORKS.

SIR,—M. Simonin has addressed a letter to M. Eli de Beaumont, enclosing documents on the ancient workings of the tin mines in Brittany. These documents corroborate those which the Academy has already received on the subject of the stanniferous veins of Limousin and La Marche, and the author states that he has recently visited, near Ploermel (Morbihan), in the environs of a place called La Villette, stanniferous beds very recently excavated; these, on the subject of which several communications have already been made to the Academy, especially by the late M. Durocher, were a few years ago worked with great activity. M. Durocher remarked the presence of gold in alluvial deposits at the surface, and even the presence of mercury. The *Comptes Rendus* of 1861 contain the result of these researches. A curious fact is that gold was also discovered at Vaulry. As regards the ancient history of Gaul, these places were of the same importance that M. Mallard assigned to those of Vaulry and Montebas. A polished stone hatchet was found there, also a hatchet of bronze, fragments of tiles and pottery, the remains of water conduits for washing metalliferous sands. Enormous masses of deposit, and deep pits are visible at the surface, as are also heaps of scoria scattered here and there, in which particles of tin are sprinkled. The lode of the Villette consists in a system of quartzose veins, placed in contact with the granite and older schists. The principal direction of these veins is north-north-west, corresponding to the upheaving of the Vendée, with regard to Villette; others, oblique to the former, and marked on a line which oscillates round the north-west, correspond to the Morbihan soulevement. The Villette metalliferous beds are united with those of Penestin (in Breton, *Pen-Staen*, the cape or point of tin) and of Piriac, that are met with at the embouchure of the Vilaine and the Loire, on the very border of the ocean. The French "Cornwall" resembles as well in this point as in many other respects the Cornwall of England.

It was at the embouchure of the Loire, as well as at the point of English Armorica, that the Phœnicians and Greeks, the first traders in the Mediterranean, came in the time of Homer to take cargoes of tin. The Cassiterides, about which there have been so many fruitless discussions, might as well have been the islands situated near the embouchure of the Loire, La Vilaine, Normontiers, Belle Isle, L'île d'Houat, &c., as the Scilly Isles, which are called the Sorlingues. Strabo, the most exact of all the geographers of antiquity, and he that among them all had travelled most, places the Cassiterides at the north of Spain. The islands above cited correspond with this description better than the Sorlingues. Yet it is an established fact that the Tyrians, Greeks, and later the Carthaginians voyaged as far as Great Britain, where the copper and tin mines were then in a flourishing state, which has never since been interrupted. It is interesting to remark that the Breton word signifying tin, *stann*, is more or less recognisable in nearly all the European languages—Latin, Italian, Spanish, French, German, English, &c., under their respective forms, *stannum*, *stagno*, *estano*, *étain*, *zin*, *tin*, &c.

M. Mallard has presented to the Academy of Sciences a memoir on the stanniferous beds of the Limousin and La Marche provinces of France, and on the re-arches which had been made at different epochs, with a view of ascertaining the importance of certain excavations discovered in those regions. He comes to the following conclusions:—1. At a far remote period the Limousin and La Marche had possessed indubitably at Montebas and at Vaulry very important mines of tin.—2. Similar workings had been established on many other points of the two provinces; to these are owing the number of excavations scattered here and there in great numbers, and on the purpose of which tradition and history are alike silent.—3. The gold, which is found in the Vaulry bed, and of which traces are found in the wolfram beds of St. Leonard, was, in all probability, as well at Vaulry as in all analogous explorations, one of the substances most sought for by the ancient explorers.—4. It is, no doubt, from this circumstance that the ancient workings received the name of Aurieres, which is given to them in that country, and which has extended to the neighbouring villages.—5. The complete silence of tradition as to the true end of these ancient works, their exclusively superficial nature, consisting of open pits, render it likely that they may be attributed to the Gauls, and that Limousin and La Marche were among the number of those countries whence our ancestors procured the gold they possessed in great quantities, and to which Marseilles resorted for its important depot of tin. We are thus led to think that these two provinces of the Centre of France, now relatively so poor, have had their days of prosperity, and that they excited the covetousness of the Gauls in as great a degree as California has in our own days that of the whole world.

C. H. D.

## WAS THE "LONDON" LOST THROUGH NOT HAVING EFFECTIVE PUMPS?

SIR,—I have closely watched the proceedings as regards this ill-fated ship. I will not stop here to criticise her good or bad qualities, or the stowing of her cargo. This vessel, like almost all others, shipped seas and leaked at times: there is nothing new in this, everyone going to sea expects it. The ship *London* is said to have shipped seas, but she is not proved to have leaked. Then, I ask why the water in her was not pumped out? The answer is, because there was not an effective pump, properly fixed, in the ship, so as to enable them when she shipped a sea to do so. In that case what was to prevent the vessel from sinking, when the weather continued rough and the seas were continually entering her? The best ship ever built in that case must go down. In evidence it came out that this vessel had a pump sufficient to throw over 4000 gallons of water per minute, or 70 hogsheads. This pump, then, was sufficient to keep the water out clear, even if she had a hole in her side large enough for a man to get through. Then, what became of this pump? It was worked? I conclude not, for this reason:—In evidence it came out that this vessel had a pump sufficient to throw over 4000 gallons of water per minute, or 70 hogsheads. This pump, then, was sufficient to keep the water out clear, even if she had a hole in her side large enough for a man to get through. Then, what became of this pump? It was worked? I conclude not, for this reason:—In evidence it came out that this vessel had a pump sufficient to throw over 4000 gallons of water per minute, or 70 hogsheads. This pump, then, was sufficient to keep the water out clear, even if she had a hole in her side large enough for a man to get through. Then, what became of this pump? It was worked? 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## Meetings of Public Companies.

## YUDANAMUTANA COPPER MINING COMPANY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA (LIMITED).

The fourth annual general meeting of the shareholders was held at the London Tavern, on Tuesday.—Mr. HENRY HILLS in the chair.

The MANAGER read the notice convening the meeting.

The report of the directors (which appeared in last week's Journal) was taken as read.

The CHAIRMAN said he had but little to add to the facts communicated in the report of the directors. They were all aware that the drought in South Australia had been a visitation of extreme severity, and that, in consequence, the operations of the company for a period of two years had been at first very considerably impeded, and latterly almost entirely put a stop to, owing to the impossibility of procuring means of conveyance either for the stores and goods up to the mines from the port, or the copper and ore from the mines to the port. This had been a visitation felt by this company in common with all the rest of the colony, and one which had no other remedy but patience. It appeared, however, that this drought was likely to bring about one good thing—its continuance having been so protracted, and the colonists having experienced so much loss and inconvenience from the absence of means of transit, appeared to be settling themselves in earnest with reference to the construction of a railway from Port Augusta to the mines, a bill having been introduced into the House of Assembly for a guarantee of 5 or 6 per cent. upon the amount required for its construction; and if it should be obtained, the railway company would find no difficulty whatever in getting the necessary capital, and he need hardly say that the railway, when completed, would be of immense advantage to the property. Although the operations at the mine had been all but suspended, they had not been entirely idle, as during the year they had received several small parcels of copper and ore, which had realised 11,911*l.*; and there were bills of lading, now on hand, representing 57,671*l.*, whereas they had been called on to make payments not exceeding 7884*l.*, so that there was a considerable surplus of receipts over expenditure, which was applied in liquidation of the debts, thereby reducing them to a very small amount. They had reason to be satisfied with their smelting operations, for Captain Anthony, not having his time wholly occupied by the operations at the mine, had turned his attention more particularly, and certainly most assiduously, to the smelting department. The results were most successful, as he had not only obtained almost pure copper—95 to 98 per cent.—but also had succeeded in making the furnace durable. The low produce ore—which also had been smelted—averaging about 14 per cent. of copper, it appeared contained a large proportion of oxide of iron. At first great difficulty was experienced, owing to this oxide acting upon the silica of the furnace; but after many attempts Captain Anthony had succeeded, by a proper combination of materials, but principally by increasing the proportion of silica to unite with the oxide, in making these furnaces durable. As that class of ore was practically inexhaustible in quantity, the only one thing required was a sufficient quantity of fuel to make the furnace profitable. It was, however, the expense of smelting, including fuel, carting, labour, charcoal, sand, &c., did not exceed 4*l.* per ton of ore, but Captain Anthony hoped, by a further economy in the use of fuel, to reduce that cost considerably. Upon that point several important suggestions had been forwarded to him, by the adoption of which it was not improbable the cost would be reduced to 3*l.* per ton; and as it took something like 6 tons of ore to make 1 ton of fine copper, it would be easily seen that such an operation could not fail to be productive of most profitable results. (Hear, hear.) He did not here remark that the board felt somewhat disappointed, after what the shareholders said at the last meeting, and especially after the directors themselves had taken 1000 shares, that there had not been more applications for shares in the Carrying Company; but the directors had sent out sufficient funds for the purchase of 10 wagons and 40 horses, although they were perfectly aware that that was not half the number that could be advantageously employed in only conveying fuel to the mine for smelting purposes, to say nothing of taking the copper and ore to the port. As, however, the drought was at an end, the directors hoped the ordinary means of transit by bullock-drays would be resumed, in addition to the teams of the Carrying Company, which would, ere long, very materially alter the position and prospects of the Yudanamutana Company. (Hear, hear.) Having stated that he should be glad to afford any further information that shareholders might require, he moved that the report and balance-sheet be received and adopted.—Capt. HENRY HILLS had much pleasure in seconding the proposition.

A SHAREHOLDER enquired the distance of the Billman Mine from Port Augusta?—The CHAIRMAN said that the distance was about 108 miles. It would take, he supposed, about two years to complete a single line of railway up to that mine. It was a good level country, and there were no engineering difficulties.

Mr. RHODES said it did not require the whole length to be completed before it was advantageous to the company.

The CHAIRMAN said that even one quarter of it would be an advantage. Mr. PAR said he had information from the colony, and from sources upon which he could implicitly rely, that the Billman Mine was unquestionably one of the most valuable mineral discoveries that had ever been made in the colony; and, in addition to that, he had before him documentary evidence from parties who knew the property well, which more than made out the case for its value. He would suggest that he asked himself the question how it was that the shareholders seemed to be in such a state of object ignorance about this property. This arose to a certain extent, he thought, from there being no plans or comprehensive description of the property. When he travelled in Cornwall he did not find it necessary for him to go into the workings, because the sections and plans of the various properties gave all the information he required. But they, as shareholders of the Yudanamutana Company, had no plan to refer to by which anybody could be satisfied either as to the extent or richness of their property. If the shareholders had the least notion of the extent and value of the mine, they would not be in the state of object ignorance which they were in. He would suggest that a comprehensive plan and report of the entire property should be prepared, which would be a complete answer to it, indeed, an answer were required—to those who had endeavoured so maliciously to depreciate the value of the property in the eyes of the shareholders and the public. As regards the Carrying Company, he had received a letter from a gentleman, dated Adelaide, October 31, stating that—"They have a large quantity of ore bagged ready to come down, also a large quantity of rich ore underground in the levels ready knocked down, and about 3000 tons at grass. I have no doubt, in my own mind, that this property is worth at least 1000*l.* per ton of ore in a good season, and that would be some hundreds of days and wagons. I have myself the greatest confidence in Captain Anthony, you can rely upon his reports. A well-organised Carrying Company would pay, but a tramway would be the best, and would pay a good dividend to the shareholders. Captain Anthony has succeeded in smelting the ore with one-third the quantity of wood, and in one-quarter of the time that it took the smelters before him. I am very sorry to hear the poor opinion many of the shareholders have of the Yudanamutana Mines. I feel quite confident that in any ordinary season they will yield a large profit to the shareholders." This (continued Mr. PAR) was from a man constantly at the mines. He mentioned this to show that there could be no doubt about the success of the Carrying Company.

Mr. RHODES said that if, in addition to what had fallen from the previous speaker, shareholders would look at the figures in the balance-sheet, supposing—which he contended they had every reason to do—that the assets were honestly and fairly valued, they could not but be astonished, as he was, that any of their body, possessing anything like commercial common sense, should sacrifice their property at the present market price of the shares. (Hear, hear.) Taking the single statement of figures—if they possessed the property in the same way as the assets were valued, as compared with the last year, only about 4000*l.*, in the face of such great difficulties, which, happily, were now overcome. (Hear, hear.) Surely, the market price of the shares was monstrously absurd if, as the figures showed, the company possessed 20*l.* in the pound—or, in other words, about three times the value of the shares in the market. (Hear, hear.) He thought shareholders, in justice to themselves, should be satisfied as to the correctness of those statements, for if they were true—which they had no reason whatever to doubt—they could confidently look forward to a very different state of things to what they had seen lately. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. T. G. TAYLOR quite agreed with the suggestion that there should be a plan of the mines; but as regards the Carrying Company, he could not see how cartage could be made more profitable to them than to persons resident in Adelaide, although he was exceedingly anxious that some organised system should be established between Port Augusta and the Billman Mine.—[A Voice:—How many shares have you taken in the Carrying Company?]—None: but he had recently purchased fifty shares in the Yudanamutana Company, upon the advice of a gentleman, who persistently contended that the property was of very great value. He was perfectly willing to admit that Captain Anthony was a very able and successful manager.

A SHAREHOLDER asked the amount of the directors' fees?—The CHAIRMAN said they were entitled by the Articles of Association to 650*l.* per annum, but the fees had not been taken for three years. (Hear, hear.)

After a few remarks from a shareholder in the body of the room with reference to the Carrying Company, in which he stated that he had taken an equal number of shares in that company to those he held in the Yudanamutana Company, feeling it to be a matter of honour after the pledge the shareholders gave at the last meeting, and he considered it his duty to do so, the CHAIRMAN moved that the meeting adjourn.

Mr. O'FARRALL rose, and, as usual, with unmistakable signs of disinclination to allow him to speak. As soon as he was able to make himself heard, he was understood to refer to the statement made by Mr. PAR with reference to the ignorance of shareholders relative to the value of their property. He (Mr. O'FARRALL) believed that nine-tenths of the shareholders knew but very little about it, whereas he had made it a study. (Laughter, and cries of "Where's the cheque?") To talk about forming a Carrying Company to bring the ore down from a mine was something like writing an index before the book. If he thought it were practicable he would willingly endorse his theories by the same number in the Carrying Company. He had never disputed the directors' figures? (Cries of "Oh, oh!" and roars of laughter.)

A SHAREHOLDER enquired if the person supposed to be addressing the meeting was he who repudiated the challenge which he gave some time ago, for if it was, to say nothing worse, it displayed anything but good taste to again open his mouth in the presence of the Yudanamutana shareholders.—Mr. O'FARRALL: I never did repudiate.—A SHAREHOLDER: Then why did you not hand over the cheque? (Hear, hear.)—Mr. O'FARRALL: I have allowed the directors' figures. They show the ore costs 25*l.* per ton. (Cries of "No, no!" "Sit down," "To business," "Question," &c.)—The CHAIRMAN: You are altogether wrong.—Mr. O'FARRALL made a further attempt to address the meeting, but the shareholders would not give him a hearing.

Mr. W. SALMON, having referred to the disappointment felt by the directors at the comparatively small number of shares subscribed for in the Carrying Company by the general body of shareholders, the more especially after their strong and unanimous expression of opinion in its favour at the last meeting, said that the one great difficulty that had so seriously militated against the successful progress of the Yudanamutana Company was the long-continued drought, which was a visitation of Providence. As regards the statements made by Mr. O'FARRALL, they were, as usual, a reflection upon the common sense of the shareholders. Mr. O'FARRALL had told them that the ore cost 25*l.* per ton, while the common sense of the shareholders would tell them if that were the case the company would be bankrupt. (Hear, hear.) They had the fact before them that even during the last year there had been brought over to this country copper and copper ore which had realised 11,900*l.*, the produce of the mine. If, during such a year—the last of a two years' drought, the first being bad enough—such an amount of copper ore could be returned some idea might be formed of what could be done under ordinary circumstances. (Hear, hear.) As regards Mr. Taylor, he scarcely knew what conclusion to come to sometimes he (Mr. Salmon) thought that Mr. Taylor meant all for the company, but at others there lurked a doubt. (Hear, hear.) He believed that Mr. Taylor was a registered holder for five shares, but Mr. Taylor had

informed them that he had purchased fifty more shares since the transfer-books were closed. He (Mr. Salmon) did not mean to say that a holder of five shares ought not to be heard, on the contrary, the directors were always glad to hear any shareholder express his opinion, but at the same time he (Mr. Salmon) must confess that he could not see how it could be worth the trouble for anyone with an interest which, probably, did not amount to more than 5*l.*, to attend a meeting to raise objections. (Hear, hear.) Mr. TAYLOR said although he held but five shares, he represented those who held a large interest.

Mr. SALMON said it had been observed that the directors' remuneration was 650*l.* per annum; during the last three years it had been with them a labour of love, as for that period they had not received any fee whatever; therefore, the directors could have but one object—to pull through the difficulties that had beset them, and to realise those results which they had all been so long expecting. (Hear, hear.) It afforded him no forward pleasure when, a few days since, he heard an opinion expressed with regard to two several persons, by one whose advice was taken as to the best channel for investment. The opinion given was that, with regard to the one there was no future, but in Yudanamutana there was a future—that was an opinion daily gaining ground. (Hear, hear.) As had been mentioned by one proprietor, their most valuable mine—the Yudanamutana—had hardly yet been touched, where the ore contained 40, 50, and even 60 per cent. of copper. They had reason to believe the railway, if formed, would pass within a distance of about eight miles from Billman.

A SHAREHOLDER suggested that the accounts should be audited by a public accountant. Mr. HARVEY, of the firm of Bartrum and Harvey (one of the auditors), said he quite agreed with the suggestion, so far as the audit should have power to call in the assistance of a public accountant, if they deemed it necessary. When he first undertook the office of auditor he went through—he thought almost from the beginning of the company—every book, every document, every report, and every voucher, and all books of bills and receipts passed under his notice, which enabled him to state that every item was correct. (Hear, hear.) The yearly accounts showed that there had been received from the colony several thousand pounds more than had been expended—that was a fact that could not be disputed. (Hear, hear.) He had suggested to the board that the account from the colony should in future be sent more in detail.—The report and accounts were then adopted unanimously.—The retiring directors (Messrs. Martin and Turnley) were unanimously re-elected. Mr. Freese was appointed an auditor.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors terminated the proceedings.

## GOVERNOR AND COMPANY OF COPPER MINERS OF ENGLAND.

The annual general court was held at the London Tavern, on Thursday, Mr. LEWIS HARROP HASLEWOOD (the Governor) in the chair.

Mr. FREWER (the secretary) read the notice convening the court, the corporation seal was affixed to the list of proprietors, and the minutes of the last meeting were approved.

The report stated that the operations of the company in the year ending Jan. 30, 1866, have resulted in a loss of 15,577*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.*, and the amount to be carried forward to the next year, after deducting the balance from the previous year, is 11,568*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* The continued absence of a profitable return upon the capital employed in the company's affairs must, doubtless, be very disappointing to the shareholders generally, and it is so in an especially degree to the Court of Assistants. During the now long period of depression there have been repeated indications of returning prosperity, but they have on each occasion passed away quickly, and have not been followed by beneficial effects. The Court of Assistants continue to ascribe the unprofitable working of the company to the unhealthy condition of the markets, but while they rely mainly for future prosperity upon an improvement in this particular, their most anxious consideration will be given as hitherto to every means whereby a reduction in the cost of production may be effected. Amidst all that has been discouraging, the Court of Assistants have year by year been able to give a positive assurance of the sound condition of the company, and this year they can repeat the assurance with increased confidence. Whatever want of success has been experienced by the company is to the fullest extent shown in the profit and loss account. In illustration of this, it may be mentioned that the Cwm Avon stocks, which this year are unusually heavy, are held by the company, and the price of the ore, which is a most important item, has been sold at a very low price, and the cost of the ore, which, but for the stormy weather at the end of the last year would have been shipped, and passed into last year's accounts, at prices considerably above those at which they stand in the stock lists.

Also, in the past year, as in two of the preceding years, there has been a large outlay upon the works and collieries. This has been absolutely necessary, as regards the coal workings, and the effect will be a reduction of cost in succeeding years. Apart from the necessity of such expenditure, the propriety of it will be more readily realised when it is mentioned that the cost of the ore, which is a most important item, has been sold at a very low price, and the cost of the ore, which, but for the stormy weather at the end of the last year would have been shipped, and passed into last year's accounts, at prices considerably above those at which they stand in the stock lists.

As a dividend cannot be declared on this occasion, the arrears of dividend upon the preference shares, up to 5*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*, will amount to 40 per cent., or 115,310*l.* The bill for the amalgamation of the interests of the shareholders and stockholders, which at the time of the last annual court was about to be introduced into Parliament, and the object of which had been approved by a very large majority of both classes of proprietors, was frustrated by the opposition of three or four shareholders. The Court of Assistants withdrew this bill very reluctantly, as they considered it would have been beneficial to the proprietors generally, but they felt they had no choice after the ruling of the Lord Chancellor, in that, however reasonable, would not be allowed to pass if it were opposed by the holder of even one share. In former reports mention has been made of Port Talbot, which is the company's shipping port at Cwm Avon, and the shares of which, to the extent of 4-5ths of the whole, are held by the company. The property is freehold, and of vast extent and capacity, and the Port Talbot Company, to whom it belongs, will shortly invite additional capital from the public for the purpose of improving the accommodation of the harbour, and enabling it to receive a large shipping trade, which is ready to flow into it. The contemplated improvements will in many ways, great as will be the cost, be a most important item, and will, to a most important extent, facilitate the deliveries of iron, and reduce the cost of shipping. There is every reason to believe that a very moderate outlay would enable Port Talbot to receive a shipping trade, which would yield a revenue sufficient not only to pay a good return to the investors of the new capital, but also to impart a value to the original shares.

The CHAIRMAN moved that the reports of the Court of Assistants and the auditors be adopted and entered on the minutes. He should be very happy to answer any question that shareholders wished to put.—Sir MACDONALD STEPHENSON (Deputy-Governor) seconded the proposition, and in doing so stated that the loss of 15,577*l.* during the year was susceptible of a great deal of reduction from a variety of causes which it was not now necessary to go into, and he only referred to the point to caution the proprietors against taking the working of a single year as the guide from which to judge the actual state of the company, but they must take a series of years, and not run away with the impression that the property was at all damaged. Every item that could possibly be charged to revenue had been so charged, and nothing whatever was kept back, so that the proprietors saw the worst side of things. As regards the new bill for the amalgamation of the interests of the shareholders and stockholders, a most advantageous investment. The proprietors had been informed in the report that the bill for effecting an amalgamation of the two interests had not, for the reasons stated, been proceeded with, although a more beneficial measure for their general advantage it was impossible to bring forward. The money expended at Port Talbot in carrying out the necessary works would be productive of great advantage to the proprietors—indeed, he attached the utmost importance to Port Talbot, because he was satisfied it was the foundation of an increasing prosperity to the works. He believed it would become a most important item, and he might say that, although he had not been long a member of the Court of Assistants, he had seen sufficient to convince him that their affairs in London were conducted most efficiently and carefully, and that in the hands of Mr. Strud's works were conducted as well as they possibly could be. He saw no reason whatever for despair—they possessed a most excellent property, in an effective working condition, and the proprietors should give the Court of Assistants all the possible assistance in their power.

Mr. CORTHOPE did not see how the proprietors could give the Court of Assistants any aid in the management of the company's affairs, nor could he quite understand what the Deputy-Governor meant when he said that one year's results should not be taken as a basis, when the fact was that they had been five years without any dividend to the preference shares; under which circumstances it might be a question as to whether it was altogether judicious to expend so large a sum of money in building offices, instead of appropriating it towards a dividend.

The CHAIRMAN, in reply to a question, stated that the company's shares in the Port Talbot Company were fully paid-up, and that they became possessed of them in 1834. Their tin-plate trade last year, when they made 74,000 boxes of tin-plate, resulted in a loss of 80*l.*; but since the American war had ceased rather a large number of tin-plates had been made, and now at a very fair profit. This year there was carried to the account a profit of 2300*l.*, showing they were beginning to feel the benefit of the establishment of peace in America. As regards the new building, it was not determined upon without mature deliberation, and if the company had not effected the purchase he should have done so on his own account; and if the proprietors wished to sell it he would now give them a profit of 50 per cent. (Hear, hear.) The fact was they would be able to have offices without rent, instead of paying from 400*l.* to 500*l.* a year. When the works at Port Talbot were completed they would be able to freight a ship of 1000 tons burthen. The expense of the new building was a bad debt—one of those things that all in trade were liable to; but if proprietors looked at the amount that went through the books in the course of the year—over half a million sterling—and saw that there was not more than 1700*l.* bad debt, he did not think it would be considered a very large item.

Mr. HARWAN (a member of the Court of Assistants) said that the proprietors could assist by bringing orders, which was a most important point in these days of competition. It was extremely difficult in these days to get profitable orders, either in tin-plates, copper, or iron. As regards the sale department of the company, he did not hesitate to say that it was a most important item, and he might say that, although he had not been long a member of the Court of Assistants, he had seen sufficient to convince him that their affairs in London were conducted most efficiently and carefully, and that in the hands of Mr. Strud's works were conducted as well as they possibly could be. He saw no reason whatever for despair—they possessed a most excellent property, in an effective working condition, and the proprietors should give the Court of Assistants all the possible assistance in their power.

Mr. A. BEATTIE (one of the auditors), in reply to a question, stated that the real answer to be given to the question why the results were now so different to those of former years, was a comparison of the prices at which the goods were made and sold. He believed, however, that their present stocks were considerably undervalued—that is, taking the orders in hand as the basis of the estimates. For the last fourteen years he had most carefully and faithfully audited the accounts, and he had no hesitation in saying that they invariably showed the blackest side.

The report and accounts were then received and adopted unanimously. Messrs. W. H. Hornby, M.P., R. B. Wade, W. A. Shaw, and J. Somes, the retiring members of the Court of Assistants, were unanimously re-elected.

Upon the proposition of Mr. C. WATKINS, seconded by Mr. GILBERTSON, the retiring auditor, Mr. A. Beattie, was unanimously reappointed.

Upon the proposition of Mr. A. BEATTIE, seconded by Mr. C. WATKINS, the best thanks of the meeting were tendered to Mr. W. G. Whittam, retired in consequence of increased engagements, for his valuable services as auditor during the last 14 years.

Mr. EDGAR STRINGER was appointed auditor.

Mr. STRINGER said that as compared with former years, the price last year for rail-iron was 7*s.* 3*d.* per ton less, and for tin-plates 5*s.* 3*d.* per box, which made an enormous difference in their receipts, seeing that there were made 25,000 tons of rail-iron and up-

Cornwall. Seven tinwork bargains only are in operation, which are worth in the aggregate 235*l.* per fathom. The ground being favourable for working, about 1000*l.* worth per month is being raised from this limited working. It, therefore, does not require superfluous judgment to know that this property will soon become capable of producing profits to the shareholders; and I leave it for a time in the hands of the public to decide whether what I have always written in its favour is being realised or not. Nay, a rich mine, especially when on the course of its productive lode, is the most likely place to find another prize.

At GREAT EAST LOVELL, which adjoins the latter mine, they have several lodes traversing the sett, which is very extensive, in all of which tin is being found close up to the surface, which is a sure precursor of large deposits existing below; but, as a matter of consequence, an outlay must be made, and time required, to develop it, however rich it may ultimately turn out. This outlay has been made in a great measure. A powerful engine has been erected on the spot, together with its necessary pitwork, and the shaft is being sunk with all speed to the required depth for cross-cutting the lodes in the level at which the mineral in this district is generally found to commence in paying quantities; the ground being precisely similar to that surrounding the rich lodes of East Lovell, there is nothing whatever to fear of its turning out, when properly developed, another productive mine.

TAMPER CONWALS is another mine, under the same management, about to re-enter the dividend list; so that, in spite of the temporary depression in the price of tin, this district is turning out all I have hitherto predicted in its favour; and if these mines can make such returns under existing circumstances, what may be expected on a reaction taking place in the price of its produce? The present, therefore, is not the time for the enterprising mining investor to falter, however much he may have been disappointed; but, on the contrary, to avail himself of the opportunity offered by the present unusual low price of the share, for, rest assured, the time is not far distant when he will be repaid tenfold.—St. Dux, Cornwall, April 4. CHARLES BAWDEN.

## THE RECENT MINERS' STRIKE.

Sir,—Happily the dispute between the Miners and Mine Adventurers is at an end, and I think all who have watched the progress of the struggle must admit that the men have shown quite as much wisdom and moderation as their employers, and have certainly suffered no greater defeat; it is, therefore, with much regret that they read the inflammatory nonsense which has been written against them by their pretended friends, and of which I will subjoin one of the mildest samples. The writer states that the miners "have at length been brought to their senses and have resumed work, after their brief but hopeless struggle for supremacy in the management of the mines in which they were employed. To the firm stand taken with such promptitude and decision by the agents and managers of mines is mainly due this early and satisfactory settlement of the dispute. Had there been any doubt or wavering as to the course to be pursued the evil inflicted both upon the mines and the workmen themselves might have been irreparable, but, thanks to the prompt and energetic position taken up by the managers at the outset, the disastrous consequences of a prolonged strike, and its direful result in the misery of the workmen and their families, and the impoverishment of the district, have been avoided. The true position of affairs and the logical sequence of a strike was brought so forcibly and so clearly before the minds of the intelligent workmen that conviction was forced upon them, and the noisy agitators who endeavoured to embroil them in a hopeless struggle with their best and only friends find themselves discarded."

Now, if any have been brought to their senses "it is assuredly the mine adventurers, who have now discovered that the miners must have more justice from the mine agents than they have hitherto been accustomed to receive. To enslave the agents and managers for their promptitude and decision, and congratulate them upon the results they have obtained, is simply absurd. The fact is that, although they are not bold enough to admit it, the agents have set at better prices at almost every mine which was affected, and the mine adventurers have made their concession in their offer to discontinue despoiling the miners of their doctor and club money. I am quite willing to admit that the adventurers are the miners' "best and only friends," but they have given ample proof, as long as the miners permitted them they lost no opportunity to profit by the friendship.

Even those who regard the adventurers as the models of wisdom and benevolence, and the men as the exemplification of obstinacy and exaction, make some admissions. They remark that "the men doubtless have some grievances, but they are such as can be best remedied by the managers, who understand their nature and the most effectual means for their alleviation. One of these evils—the club system—we are glad to see has been taken in hand with a readiness and energy which clearly show the friendly feeling entertained by the mine agents and all gentlemen connected with mining enterprises for the working miner, and their desire to contribute in every possible way to his welfare. The working of the mine clubs, though to a certain extent very beneficial, has not been so satisfactory as could be wished, and the Royal United Miners' Association, which was inaugurated last week at a meeting of agents and other gentlemen connected with mining, will we feel assured be a most important medium for the improvement of the condition of the working miner. This association will provide for relief of the aged, sick, and injured members, and for the families of deceased members. It will be set apart under the patronage and with the hearty support of a numerous body of gentlemen—lords, agents, and mine owners—and it will, when drawn up by a practical man, will be certified by Mr. Tidd Pratt, the Government Actuary, so that there will be the most absolute guarantee that the promises held out will be realised, and the miner will have the gratification of feeling that by his own providence—apart altogether from any eleemosynary aid—he is enabled to provide against the miseries resulting to himself and family through sickness or accidents, and particularly that he is enabled to preserve his wife and family from the pauper's fate in case of his own decease." Now, I have read all that has been published, and I confess that I have been at a loss to discover where the mine adventurers' benevolence exhibits itself. As far as I see, they do not offer to contribute one penny towards the funds of the institution, and their "patronage" appears to be confined exclusively to the retention and management of the cash, and the appointment of their satellites as officers. If the Royal United Miners' Association is not to provide the miners with any eleemosynary aid it can never stand: it will be a kind of Miners' Unity of Old Fellows, managed by lords and gentlemen not interested in its welfare, and whose connection with the enterprise will cause the miners to entertain hopes which can never by any possibility be realised. The benefits which are promised can only be secured by a much larger contribution than the miners could afford, and in less than a year the entire concern would be hopelessly insolvent if it were attempted to carry on the business with the present doctor and club money; unless, indeed, the adventurers should pay over the arrears due to the miners, in which case the insolvency might be delayed for a couple of years. It was supposed at first that the adventurers intended to contribute in proportion to the men's subscriptions, but this is now being carefully denied, and the patrons, presidents, and vice-presidents are simply to be asked to lend their names to aid the adventurers in pacifying the miners by offering them various benevolent and protective measures, and by putting upon the miners' own minds and club funds all that is put upon a better footing through the rise and fall of the Royal United Miners' Association, but if the adventurers really desire that the true Miners' Association (I mean that of the working miners) should not be revived they will provide remedies for the many other grievances which the miners have just cause to complain of. For example, wages should be paid as soon as earned, instead of two months after, and greater diligence should be used to keep the mine in a healthy state of working. Indeed, there are many grievances which agents know to exist as well as the miners, and these should be remedied. A MINER.

Litkeard, April 2, 1866.

WIRE-ROPE IN MINES.—Mr. G. Eustice writes—"I observed in the West Briton recently a few remarks under this heading, and feeling that I am one of the many who have been benefited by the introduction of wire-rope as an adventurer, as an engineer, and as a liberator, I feel it my duty to contribute a few lines in its advantage, after three years' experience. At first, my theory was at variance with the statements made by its advocates, who stated that wire-rope will answer, anywhere and everywhere, far better than chain with the skip, which is correct. As regards the power of the winch-engine, I have never found any difficulty whatever; at first my calculations would lead me to suppose that there would be, but it was with me, as with many others to the present time, a delusion, and the sooner they come to practice, the sooner will it be dispelled; theory is very good, but practice is better, and will stand the test. Not only will the engine perform the same work with the same amount of coal, but it will do much more, and in many instances with a less quantity of coal, in consequence of the great speed attained, and the lightness of wire-rope when compared with chain. The first cost is less, and my experience has been that a wire-rope will last as long as three chains, notwithstanding the increased amount of work. A set of tables in circulation will clearly point out the very considerable saving in wire-rope over hemp rope or chain, an examination of which will, no doubt, lead others from theory to practice. I shall not go into particulars respecting the various mines, but anyone who may consider it worth their notice, can be easily satisfied of the correctness of the above statements by visiting the St. Just, Marazion, or Lelant districts."

THE STANNARY COURT.—This court of judicature was called the Stannary Court, and exists to this day, with modifications rendered necessary by the times. It is said that this charter of Edward I. confirmed a court then existing, rather than created a new jurisdiction. The court, when created, had exclusive jurisdiction over all matters relating to the mines, or of which one of the parties is bona fide a tin miner; provided that it be not treason, or an offence against the life or limb of another. The Parliament is also held to this day. The Privy Council of the Duchy issues a mandate to the Lord-Warden, who sends his precepts to the Mayors of Looe, Truro, Helston, and Launceston, the capitals respectively of the four districts into which Cornwall is divided. These districts are respectively called Blackmoor, Tyneworth, Teymore, Penwith. Each chooses four members, who must be freeholders, to be returned to the Parliament. Whatever laws may be passed by these stannators, after signature by the Lord-Warden and Duke, or (if no Duke) by the King, are as much the law of the land as if passed by the King and Parliament at Westminster. Many of the Stannary regulations must have existed from a very early date. Among them Tin-Bonding, as it is called, still holds its own, being recognised and upheld by the Court of Queen's Bench 20 years ago. By this custom anyone may enter into waste lands within the Duchy, even if the soil is the property of another. The intruder cuts four turfs at the corners of the area, which may extend over a square quarter of a mile, and records a written description of the plot of ground, with a list of its metes and bounds, in the Stannary Court. The fact is then proclaimed at three Stannary Courts, held at regular intervals, and opponents are invited to appear. If no successful opposition is made by any person, the Court awards a writ to its bailiff, who thereupon delivers possession of the ground to the bondholder. This delivery gives him the exclusive right to dig for and take tin within that area upon paying toll, usually one-fiftieth of the produce to the owner. This right—being a chattel interest, not an hereditament—passes to the executor, not the heirs, of the bondholder, and may be preserved for ever, either by working and paying toll, or (without working) by renewing the bounds on a day certain, unless some interloper has stepped in during the non-working and anticipated the renewal by the former bondholder.—The Gentleman's Magazine.

ANOTHER TESTIMONIAL THIS WEEK.—Cure of asthma, coughs, colds, &c., by Dr. Locock's Pulmonic Wafers.—From Mr. John Coble, M.P.S., Broad-road, Yarmouth, April 2, 1866: "I have great pleasure in stating that many persons, to my knowledge, have derived great benefit by the use of Dr. Locock's Wafers." They give instant relief to asthma, consumption, coughs, and all disorders of the lungs, and have a pleasant taste. Price 1*s.* 15*d.* and 2*s.* 6*d.* per box. Sold by all druggists.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—When the weather is wet, the winds chilling, and the temperature changeable, these excellent remedies should always be at hand. By this means any defective action can at once be rectified, any irregular function can be corrected without delay. The ointment, well rubbed upon the throat and chest, will remove hoarseness, sore throat, diphtheria, relaxed uvula, enlarged tonsils, without pain or inconvenience, will check incipient inflammation in the air passages, and prevent the accumulation of phlegm, alike distressing to the patient and by-stander. The influenza, so fatal to the aged, when it ravages the town and devastates the country, is safely and certainly relieved by the perseveringunction of the cooling and purifying ointment.



wards of 80,000 boxes of tin-plates. The opening out of their collieries was a work of absolute necessity, seeing that they consumed about 800 tons of coal per day. When the outlay upon the collieries was completed they would be capable of working 600 to 700 tons per day extra.

A unanimous vote of thanks was passed to the Governor, Deputy-Governor, and Court of Assistants, for the continued attention they gave to the affairs of the company.

The CHAIRMAN, in acknowledging the vote, stated he had studiously abstained from referring to their future prospects, but he hoped and firmly believed that they are on the eve of success. (Hear, hear.)—The meeting then separated.

#### FRONTINO AND BOLIVIA (SOUTH AMERICAN) GOLD MINING COMPANY.

The second annual general meeting of shareholders was held at the London Tavern, on Thursday.

Mr. GEO. NOAKES, F.G.S., the chairman of directors, presided.

Mr. WM. G. POWING (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting. The report of the directors (which appeared in last week's Journal) and the statement of accounts to Dec. 31, 1865, were taken as read.

The CHAIRMAN said, preliminary to moving the adoption of the report, he might be permitted to make a few brief observations. Although from the circumstances narrated, it might be seen there was much to regret, yet he thought the meeting would agree with him that there were substantial grounds for a great deal of hope. (Hear, hear.) He could not help reverting to the sanguine expectations entertained at the last meeting, because they were founded upon statements made to them in the report of the superintendent of the mines, in whom they had the greatest possible confidence. So far as those statements referred to the auriferous value of the ground, he was still inclined to believe they were founded upon truth—indeed, there seemed every ground to believe that the auriferous character of both mines was far above the average. (Hear, hear.) He need hardly state that many unexpected difficulties always arose at the commencement of an undertaking of this character, but in their case he was obliged to say that he thought they ought to have had greater results than had yet been achieved, but to what precise reason that was to be ascribed he was scarcely prepared to say, because the board itself had not yet received all the information they had sought. He might state that the board would be only too delighted if the whole body of shareholders would examine the committee-book and letters of instruction sent out to the superintendent from time to time, to see whether the board, who actually felt their responsibility as the trustees of the shareholders, had not conscientiously discharged their duties; and if the manager were present he probably would be able to tell the meeting why the results expected had not yet been realised. When the promised returns did not come forward, the directors were surprised to find that no allusion whatever was made to certain trials in the ground from which the returns were to come. They wrote for information, and found that the miners were leaving their employment, and going to other mines; and then a cashier came home, and afterwards Capt. Teague. This, it was subsequently found, arose from a bad feeling existing between the chief officer and the other employees, although he must admit that at present it was exceedingly difficult to learn precisely the exact cause of the difference. If they took the statements of Capt. Teague to be correct, then the mine had not been worked as it ought to have been, nor had the quantity of ground they had reason to expect been opened out; and it was ascertained, moreover, from concurrent testimony, that the ground from which the large returns were expected had run together. It was also found that the men who would have been useful in re-opening this ground had taken umbrage and left the mine, so that the work could not be carried out. Looking at all the circumstances, the board then determined, as stated in the report, to send out Mr. Rouch, having entirely lost confidence in the management, to effect an entire change. Without further loss of time, as stated in the report, the board appointed Capt. Trezoning, late manager of the Tharist Mines, in Spain, to be the manager of the Bolivia Mine, and Capt. Edwards to be the manager of the Frontino Mine; both well understood the Spanish language, and had had much to do with the natives of such countries; therefore, they possessed every means of conciliation for bringing about that unity of purpose so desirable for the satisfactory working of these mines. (Hear, hear.) He had now to inform them all that was discouraging, but as every cloud had its silver lining, and so had this company, for there could be no question that the property, *per se*, was valuable (hear, hear)—they, as business men, had to look forward to the future, and, gaining experience by the errors of the past, endeavour to ensure by a well-regulated management and vigorous effort substantial proofs ere long of the valuable character of their property. (Hear, hear.) He then moved that the report be received and adopted.

Major KESSELL seconded the proposition.

Mr. FREDERICK WATSON said he was not only a very large shareholder, but he represented a large interest held by his friends, so that he had put himself to some little trouble to ascertain the real position and prospects of the undertaking. (Hear, hear.) He found in the report of the directors—that on every side they receive information confirming the highly auriferous character of the lodes in each mine. Captain Teague, in a lengthened report to the board, after his return from the mines, affirms that the Bolivia Mines are capable, by proper management and fair development, of being made to pay large profits. Now, he thought it was the duty of the Chairman and directors to have apprised the shareholders of the precise nature of that report. He had known that the report had been made, and he was a pattern Chairman, and without making promises for the future, had in the report referred to the opinion of Capt. Teague, and all he (Mr. Watson) could say was that the shareholders should know it. (Hear, hear.) He then, at considerable length, referred *seriatim* to the different items in the balance-sheet, complaining that the accounts had not been submitted in that detailed form that shareholders had a right to expect. Although he urged the utmost economy in every detail, he did not think their able secretary was sufficiently remunerated for his services, who of late must have been of a very arduous character. He also thought that there should have been attached a note to the balance-sheet, stating that since the balance-sheet was made up a call of 5s. per share had been made, amounting to 12,500l., and, therefore, not included in that statement. Adverting to the mines, he stated that he had the greatest confidence that they would prove a permanent success. (Hear, hear.)

The CHAIRMAN, in reply, thanked Mr. Watson for calling the directors to account, but at the same time, if the balance-sheet was not in sufficient detail, it was simply because the details had not been received. He mentioned that the balance of purchase-money had been paid, and that the property was now entirely free to the company.

Mr. EDWARD COOKE asked if Capt. Goyen held the same interest in the company that he did at the commencement?—The SECRETARY replied in the affirmative, 2455 shares.

The CHAIRMAN, in reply to a question, stated that the call made since the balance-sheet had been made up amounted to 12,500l. There had been gold received of the value of 1594l., making together 14,000l. in round numbers. In February the directors remitted 2000l., in March 1000l., and in April 1000l., and they had paid the balance of the purchase-money, amounting to 4257l.

Mr. BUNDS wished to know why the reports had not appeared in the *Mining Journal*?—The CHAIRMAN said the reason was simply because no detailed reports were received, but he hoped for the future that detailed reports would be received. They would, of course, be forwarded to the *Mining Journal*. Referring to the point raised by Mr. Watson, as to the non-publication of Capt. Teague's report, the reply he (the Chairman) could make, was that the statements were regarded as *ex parte*, but there could be no possible objection to read such extracts as referred to the mine. He (the Chairman) then read the following extracts:—The number of English miners should be increased to six efficient men, and there, with the present staff, he was, in his opinion, ample to bring the Bolivia Mine to a successful issue. The steam-stamps, with 24 heads, will crush 1000 tons of stuff per month—say 3½ oz. per ton will give 750 ozs., at 37. oz. equals 2250l. The monthly costs of the mines would not exceed 900l., leaving a profit of 1350l. per month, or 16,200l. a year. He then read extracts from the letters of Mr. Rouch, dated Medellin, January 15, in which that gentleman states—“The company is very favourably regarded by all the authorities in New Granada. All the owners of mines in the country, who have owned successful mines all their lives, say what a pity it is that the English companies from whom success every one hoped to much, should, with some of the best mines in the country, be almost the only company that is losing money. There are many mines carried on by natives, near Bolivia and elsewhere, which are giving good profits. There is as much gold in the State of Antioquia as in any part of California and Australia, but economy and intelligence are required to make large profits.”

Mr. EVANS writes (Frontino, Jan. 10) “We have much pleasure in informing you that we have discovered on the opposite side of the mountain a lode of very promising appearance running about north-east, underlying 2 ft. per fathom; it is 1 ft. wide, and, from experiments made, contains about 1 lb. of gold. We have commenced a cross cut, which will intersect it in about 15 fms. deep. This lode is deeper. Should this lode prove as productive as we have every reason to hope, from its present appearance, we shall have a new mine, which can be worked without any machinery for a great number of years, there being a considerable height of backs. On the spot there is an unlimited supply of timber of every dimension suitable for mining purposes, and positions for the erection of as many mills as may be required. Running through the valley is a fine stream of water, larger than what we have at our present establishment. About ¼ mile south of this lode we have discovered another lode 5 ft. wide, running about east and west, and which is solid mineral of the same nature as that of the lode we have been working on. We have sent samples of the lode to Medellin for get assayed, the result of which will be forwarded to you by the next mail. The same facilities exist for working this as the other lode, the same stream of water passing close by. We are driving on it, and are glad to say it is improving every foot we proceed. The carpenter is engaged about the new wheel, which is in a very forward state.”

Writing under date Feb. 5, Mr. Evans says, “The samples from the new lodes produced 5l. worth of gold per ton, and 40 castellanos of silver.”

Mr. DAVIS wished to know if the superintendent had been entirely superseded, and also what part of the mine was the 16 lbs. of gold extracted?

The CHAIRMAN said that powers of attorney had been sent to supersede the present superintendent, and investing the power in the hands of those agents who had gone to the mines. With reference to the question as to what part of the mine the 16 lbs. of gold were extracted, he had mentioned in his opening remarks that it was taken from those rich parts that subsequently ran together. He might also state that the directors had sent out in November last two able timbermen, who would not only quickly repair the same, but prevent a recurrence.

Mr. DAVIS said that, under those circumstances, all they had to wait for was the reopening of those places.

Mr. MATTHEW GREENE thought that, as it appeared the management of the company's affairs in New Granada had proved unsatisfactory, it was of vital importance that the shareholders should know the nature of the new arrangements.

The CHAIRMAN said that the details of each mine were placed under the personal control of each agent, the same as if each mine belonged to a separate company. The appointment of a commissioner to reside in Medellin was a matter for future consideration.

The SECRETARY, in reply to a question, stated that the directors and management held nearly 16,000 shares—one-fifth of the number into which the company was divided.

The report and accounts were then received, and adopted unanimously. The retiring directors were re-elected, and the appointment of Mr. Foakes, by the board as a director, was unanimously confirmed.

A SHAREHOLDER in the body of the room suggested that Mr. P. Watson should be elected a director, but that gentleman declined to allow his name to be put in nomination from pressure of business, and on account of the state of his health.

Mr. PETER WATSON proposed that Mr. H. L. Phillips should be elected to the vacant seat at the board. He held a large interest in the company, and had had considerable experience in mining. The CHAIRMAN had much pleasure in seconding the proposition, believing that Mr. Phillips had not only had considerable experience, but that he possessed considerable energy, and represented a large interest. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. MATTHEW GREENE said that if proof were wanting of the unanimous feeling of the meeting in favour of Mr. Phillips, he was sure that a dozen gentlemen would have seconded his nomination. The motion was put and carried.

Mr. H. L. PHILLIPS, in responding to the vote of confidence which had been paid to him by his being elected to fill the vacant seat at the board of directors of the company, would remark that the honour had been entirely unsought for, and that only within the last 24 hours had he allowed himself to be put in nomination, owing to the immense amount of voluntary support which had come forward, from friends holding some 15,000

or 20,000 shares, and which he felt he could not allow to pass unnoticed. This had been quite unsought, and he could only record his sense of the high honour which had been so unanimously paid to him. As to the value of the property, he had but one opinion. He held a large interest himself in the mine, and he felt that he would be justified in increasing it. He looked forward with the greatest hope to the future; and he would only again thank the meeting for the high honour they had accorded to him.

Mr. W. MOATES, having been re-elected auditor, referred to the remarks that had been made with reference to the balance-sheet; in reply, all he could say was, that an auditor could only deal with such material as he had before him. Considering the imperfect character of the details, it was only surprising to him that the secretary had been able to keep the accounts in such an efficient manner as the books presented.

The CHAIRMAN said that it could not but be regarded as most satisfactory to find a public accountant speak in such terms of their excellent secretary. (Hear, hear.)

A vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors was unanimously passed, and duly acknowledged.—The SECRETARY, in acknowledging a similar compliment, thanked the proprietors for this renewed mark of confidence, and assured them that, as far as he was concerned, whatever duty devolved upon him would be discharged to the entire satisfaction of all with whom he had the honour of being associated.

The proceedings then terminated.

#### PHOSPHATE OF LIME COMPANY (LIMITED).

The first ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the company's office, Royal Exchange-buildings, on Wednesday.

Mr. BRADSHAW in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the report, said that the balance-sheet showed they had 57,600l. fully paid-up shares, which appeared as paid to Mr. Wood. These shares would only rank for the purpose of dividend at 5s. a share, and after another call, making 10s., had been made, these shares would rank at 10s., and so on. The gross profit was 7655l. 13s. up to December '64. After deducting therefrom the current expenses, the directors were enabled to recommend a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum; they also recommended that 317l. 18s. 8d. be written off preliminary expenses, being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum off that account, and that 2500l. be placed to the reserve fund. This would leave 2970l. 5s. 3d. to be carried forward to profit and loss new account. On the whole, he considered the position of the company very satisfactory, and he had no doubt but that the shareholders would agree with him.

Mr. RIVETALL seconded the motion, and corroborated all the Chairman had said as to the present position and future prospects of the company.—The CHAIRMAN, having replied to some questions, the report and statement of accounts were unanimously adopted, and the dividend declared accordingly.—Mr. Thomas Bradshaw and Mr. John Aiers Hankey were re-elected directors, and Messrs. R. Smith and F. A. Wiggin were appointed auditors for the ensuing year. The remuneration to the latter for the past services was fixed at ten guineas each. After very cordial votes of thanks to the Chairman and directors, auditors, secretary, and other officers of the company, the meeting separated.

#### QUEBRADA LAND, RAILWAY, AND MINING COMPANY.

A special general meeting of the shareholders was held at the London Tavern, on Tuesday. Mr. STOCK, M.P., in the chair.

Mr. WRIGHT, C.E. (secretary), read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said the actual business of the present meeting was but formal—to confirm the special resolutions passed at the previous meeting. As they were all aware, the object attained by those resolutions was, in the first place, to repeal the existing Articles of Association, to substitute others, and to approve the provisional contract between Messrs. Dent and Finch and the company.—Confirmatory resolutions having been proposed and seconded, were put to the meeting and carried unanimously.—The CHAIRMAN said he was glad to inform the meeting that his colleague, Colonel Strange, had returned from Venezuela, and that his report would be issued to the shareholders in a few days; but in the meantime he would be glad to reply to any questions that shareholders might wish to put.

Colonel STRANGE said he was exceedingly well satisfied with all he saw—with the state of the railway works; with the mines as they were everything they were represented to be—exceedingly rich and practically inexhaustible; and with the administration of the company's affairs. He left Venezuela perfectly satisfied that the company possessed a property of a valuable character, but that it could not be fully developed without more capital. The timber—of which there were enormous forests—was fully equal in value to what had been represented, and would, no doubt, prove a source of very great profit. He thought before long they would be able to show some tangible proofs of the great value of the property. Referring to different shareholders, he stated that he went into the mines and personally inspected them. They were worked by means of adits, no machinery would be required for raising or pumping purposes. He had brought home 1 ton of ore—½ ton of each kind, for the purpose of being scientifically analysed. It was one of the same description as that extracted from the mine by Mr. Woolf before this company was established, some of which contained 31 and some 24 per cent. of copper; but it was the opinion of the captain that it was now worth, on an average, 25 per cent. About seven miles of the railway had been completed, but he would rather not express an opinion as to the precise time when it would be finished to Palma Sala, because the difficulties in a country like that were not so readily overcome as in this country. His impression was that they should commence bringing down ore before the line was completed to Palma Sala. In addition to the seven miles finished, there were fully five miles of earthworks. As regards the mine, there were two principal workings—one of yellow sulphur of copper, which was now being worked. This ore was supposed to contain 12 or 13 per cent. of copper; and, therefore, when the railway was completed that ore could be brought to this country at a considerable profit. The working was at right angles to the lode and was about 75 feet wide, 38 feet high, and the lode not penetrated, it could safely be said at that point it was more than 75 ft. thick. From the other principal working an oxide of ore was produced; the working was 27 to 30 feet, and the walls of the lode not reached—so at that point the lode was certainly more than 30 feet in thickness.

A SHAREHOLDER said that, under those circumstances, it was a much richer property than the Devon Great Consols.—Colonel STRANGE said that the ore considerably exceeded that of Devon Great Consols in richness.

A vote of thanks was passed to Colonel Strange for the information he had communicated.—The usual compliment to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

CENTRAL AMERICAN ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—The philanthropist, the statesman, the merchant, the miner, have all an interest in the objects that embrace the scope of Capt. Bedford Pim's efforts to develop the resources of Central America. The variety of its products, its mineral wealth, the rich quality of its lands, the salubrity of climate, its position to be the “highway of nations,” opens out a field for enterprise and employment of capital, that might well be expected to attract the attention of the British nation, as it will, no doubt, that of the United States and the world at large. It is, therefore, no wonder to find that the Central American Association Company, promoted by Capt. Bedford Pim and his colleagues for this object, should be so eminently successful in the immediate acquisition of its required capital. The company propose only to be the pioneers to point out to others that which may be profitably undertaken. The scheme was scarcely announced when a considerable excess of shares over the number to be allotted were applied for. We hardly remember a company (except the Chontales, which also arose out of Capt. Bedford Pim's personal researches in Nicaragua) to have been enabled to close its lists with only a few days' announcement to the public. We hope that the English nation, following in the wake of Captain Bedford Pim's efforts, may so colonise and develop the resources of this fertile region, as to secure to it the advantages of an outlet to the Pacific and its distant dependencies.

The foregoing remarks reached us too late for insertion last week. We have since been informed that the company allotted its shares on Wednesday last, and that the applications were for 5000 more than the directors had to dispose of.

DIVERS IN COLLIERIES.—Messrs. Wilton and Bolton, the divers, who were so successful in repairing the pumps at the Grove Pit, South Wales, have been engaged for a similar operation at the Crown Colliery, Warmley, near Bristol, the property of Mr. G. Goldney, M.P., and under the management of Mr. R. Brotherhood. It appears that the pump-bucket had got out of order, and the water rose to 15 ft. above the bucket-door. It was, therefore, found necessary either to place a new pump, or to employ divers to restore the old one; the latter course was adopted. Wilton descended, and succeeded in getting off the bucket-door, and, having made a close examination of this part of the pipe, he ascended, after the lapse of one hour and a-half. Bolton then descended, and, having succeeded in removing the old “bucket,” he brought it up in about an hour. After a short rest, the diver descended with a new “bucket,” and remained under water two hours and a-half, during which he fixed the new bucket, and screwed on the door. The engine was then set at work till Tuesday afternoon, when it was still found that it did not do its work effectively, and it was resolved to make an attempt to ascertain where the new fault lay. At half-past 4 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon Wilton descended, and discovered a leak in the bucket-door, and also one in the joints of the pipe. This was rectified, but on going down to the “clock” door, 8 ft. below the bucket-door (24 ft. from the surface), the diver found that the fault arose from the “clock” or valve of the pump having been so worn that it would not act properly. The removal of the “clock” door was attended with a good deal of risk, as it weighed upwards of 2 cwt., and the diver had to reach it by clinging to the pipe. The nuts and screws had to be felt for in the dark, and a spanner, some 2 or 3 ft. long, had then to be used. A new “clock” was sent down to him, and after fixing it in its place, and securing the door, the diver came up, having been under water for no less than 2 hours and 40 minutes. The pumps were then found to work effectively, and the task of clearing the pit of water was immediately commenced.—(Mr. Brotherhood, Jun., descended the shaft, and superintended the operations the whole of the time the men were down; and every precaution was taken to insure the proper carrying out the directions given by the divers. Only one of the latter descended at a time, the other remaining on the stage with the life-line, ready to notice the slightest signal from his companion. They used the patent apparatus of Messrs. Hencks, of Great Portland-street, London.)

WHEAL TREVENNA, SOUTH TREVENNA, AND OTHER WORKS IN THE WESTERN PORTION OF THE CARADON DISTRICT.—The whole of the mining district in the parish of St. Neot, near Liskeard, was thrown into considerable commotion on Saturday, by summonses being served from the Conservators of the Rivers on all the agents of the mines at work round there. For that on March 28 they did unlawfully cause, and knowingly permit, to flow into certain waters containing salmon fish water and salt to such an extent as to cause the said waters to be polluted, and kill fish, contrary to the statute in such case made and provided. The cases were ordered for hearing at Trecon Gate, in the parish of Lantreth, Cornwall, on Wednesday; but short as the time was, by the aid of the wire, the lords and their solicitors were communicated with, whilst the above-named companies, being the most important, endeavoured to obtain the best professional assistance that could be had at so short a notice; and by the time of hearing there was such a determined front shown by all interested in the working of the mines considered to be placed in jeopardy by these proceedings, especially if a penalty had been awarded, that it was determined to fight it out at any cost; but as it becoming known that we could prove having kept fish alive in the thickest and foulest of our mine waters on our

dressing-floors, for a month or more, and that more fish could be caught in the discoloured water of the river than in the clear, the prosecutors were graceful enough to withdraw all the summonses; and after suggesting what was considered might mitigate the evil, and which the agents promised to attend to, the proceedings were speedily brought to a close. This might have proved a very serious matter, more so than any dissatisfaction with the hands, such as occurred more to the eastward, and being thus arranged, may save many other mines from penalties that would surely lead, sooner or later, to their stoppage (as the penalty becomes a daily one after the second conviction), if so important a native interest as mining is to be sacrificed for the sake of a few fish.—F. NEVILL, secretary to Wheal and South Trevenna (Limited).

#### TRUTH'S ECHOES, OR SAYINGS AND DOINGS IN MINING.

The Mining Share Market continues heavy, and the business transacted this week has been of a very restricted character, and chiefly confined to market operations. A slight improvement in the standard for copper ore has taken place, but its permanency is a matter of doubt. Tin continues very low, causing a severe test to the majority of tin mines, particularly those not meeting costs; but there is very little doubt of some improvement shortly coming off in that market.

WHEAL SETONS have been slightly firmer this week, but few transactions are reported.—WEST BASKETS are more than ordinarily dull.—CLIFFORDS have declined, and more freely offered.—WHEAL BASKETS have been enquired for under market quotations.—EAST BASKETS are quiet, even at lower rates.—WEST BASKETS have changed hands at nominal figures.—WHEAL CHIVERTON have met with buyers at fair market prices.—CHIVERTON MOORS have fluctuated, but left off apparently firmer.—TRINCHORS have also declined, and more freely offered.—SOUTH CONDRORS have changed hands at minimum quotations, but left off a little firmer.—CARN CAMBORNE have been sought for at buyers' prices.—GREAT LAXEYS maintain their price, and sought for under market figures.—GREAT NORTH LAXEYS are in good demand at minimum quotations.—SOUTH PARKENS are enquired for at lower rates, but maintain their prices.—FRANKS MILLS their changes are at present quotations.—BRYN GWIGG have been enquired for at nominal figures.—WHEAL GRANTVELLS are more than ordinarily quiet.—EAST GRANTVELLS have been more freely dealt in, but prices have fluctuated.

NORTH TRESKERBYS are flat, and only dealt in at lower rates.—WHEAL ROSE continues remarkably quiet, although the mine is represented as looking well.—GREAT WHEAL RUSTS have changed hands at nominal figures.—HALLENBEAGLE and WHEAL HARRIETT are being offered at lower rates, without buyers.—GREAT VORNS have slightly improved, and show a tendency to further advance.—EAST WHEAL LOVELLS are in fair request since some transactions have taken place at lower prices, and they left off firmer.—ROSEWARNE CONSOLS are in fair request at minimum quotations, and some transactions have been done.—ROSEWARNE UNITEDS have changed hands consequent on the improved prospects of the mine, and likely to improve.—PROVIDENCE MINES have been enquired for at buyers' prices.—EAST CARADONS have changed hands at present rates, and show a tendency to further improve.—MAIRIE VALLEYS are sought for at minimum quotations.—WEST CARADONS have been dealt in at present prices.—EAST JAMES have been done at nominal figures.—DRAKE WALLS are very quiet.—PRINCE OF WALES are sought for at minimum prices, but sellers scarce.—EAST RUSSELLS have been more in demand, and prices slightly improved.—LADY HASTINGS and CREMOR continue remarkably dull.

WEST CARADON.—The mine has very much improved in several important points, and from present appearance is likely to resume a productive and profitable position. The lode in the 170, on Vivian's, has been cut east of the heave, and is worth upwards of 200 ft. per fathom. There are two or three important levels on Jope's lode looking remarkably well, the ground not only becoming easier, but yielding more ore—indeed, during the last few weeks a new phase has been given to the mine.

WEST CHIVERTON.—The value and importance of this mine is daily increasing. The lode recently intersected by the 100 cross-cut is now worth 700 ft. per fathom; they have gone into the lode from 4 to 5 feet, and as the lode is of more than ordinary size (say, 14 to 15 feet), its full value cannot be yet ascertained. There are other places which have much improved during the week, which is hardly worthy notice in considering the actual position and general prospects of the mines.

CHIVERTON.—The mine generally is looking much better, and there is little or no doubt of its showing largely in the advantages of West Chiverton as soon as the several points towards which operations are being directed are completed. The 78 and 86 are both in good order, and are still improving.

WHEAL WHIT LODES.—The splendid water-wheel, which has been so long in construction, arising from numerous obstacles, is now complete, and started last week; it is stated to work remarkably well, and from its great power will rapidly drain the mine, when returns of ore and blende may be fairly expected.

CARNVORTH.—The prospects here are, like most other tin mines, suffering from the depressed price of tin; the loss on the last quarter's working is given at 3241. 10s. The western ground is looked upon as very promising, and they have a good lode in the 88, west of Pearce's, working to fair profit, but, with a view to lessen the costs, and meet the expenditure, the work operations have been curtailed until some improvement takes place in the tin market, when there is no doubt the mine will be set down to a profit.

STITHNEY AND CARNMEAL.—Notwithstanding the favourable reports of well-known and practical agents as to the general character and prospects of the mine, a resolution was passed at a recent meeting to suspend operations, and that the machinery and materials be offered for sale.

ROSEWARNE UNITED.—The prospects here have considerably improved, and, although the loss on the last two months' working amounted to 1707l., there is every probability that the next account will show a credit balance. A recent report of copper ore was sampled last week, which is estimated at upwards of 1200 ft. The shaft is down to the 80, at which level they will commence driving east and west immediately, and as the lode is found to be productive a few fathoms west of the shaft, an improvement is expected in that direction as soon as reached. The 70 ft. level end west is worth 101 ft. per fm., and has averaged that value for the last 10 fms. The 60 has proved a good lode for 45 fms. in length, and still continues worth 181 ft. per fm. The two winzes sinking below the 60 are opening extensive runs of good tribute ground, and the pitches are all looking well. They are expected to intersect the main lode by the 30 ft. level cross-cut daily, when a productive lode is fairly anticipated. The reserves of ore are increased, and by the end of the current two months will be greatly enhanced. The mine is well-clothed in machinery, comprehending a 42-in. cylinder engine, steam-whim, crusher, &c., which are in good working condition.

From Mr. JAS. CROFTS.—Until the last few days the speculative markets, including Mining Shares, have shown very little symptoms of change, but it is pleasant now to record a sensible reaction, attributable, no doubt, to the lessened chances of war between Austria and Prussia. Thus is shown the sensitiveness of the investing and speculating public to whatever threatens an interruption of peace. Of course, no certainty exists of the paucity of the dispute between the two nations in question coming to actual blows, or the contrary; but those commentators on events, whether here or abroad, and in France in particular, believe in a peaceable solution of the Duches question. Let us hope these auguries may prove correct, and when accomplished assist in restoring public confidence. The late *lupus* in a Limited Company, in spite of the enormous losses it will inflict on the credulous portion of the public, is passing fast into oblivion, since nearly every concern affected by the event is recovering, its previous position, or travelling steadily towards that point. IMPERIAL MERCANTILE, the late *lupus*, is expected to be re-established by the 30 ft. level cross-cut daily, when a productive lode is fairly anticipated. The reserves of ore are increased, and by the end of the current two months will be greatly enhanced. The mine is well-clothed in machinery, comprehending a 42-in. cylinder engine, steam-whim, crusher, &c., which are in good working condition.

From Mr. BAKER LEELEA.—The depression which all the markets had been for some days suffering from in a considerable degree relaxed on Tuesday, as it was believed that the German imbroglio was less likely to seek a solution in war than it was during the preceding five or six days, and also as the precious metals kept steadily flowing into the Bank of England, the sums received during the week ending Wednesday being 435,000l. The panic, too, which had possessed many of the holders of shares in the late *lupus*, and on which other companies had been severely affected by the prostration of the greater part of its subjects, or had been in a great measure relieved by the recovery of its unreasonable and mischievous character. Consols and other English securities, as also foreign securities, and most descriptions of shares, recovered something of their elasticity, and the markets became much more cheerful and buoyant. A considerable portion of the public is still shy and timid, but it can scarcely be doubted that, after the lapse of probably only a few days, they will recover their ordinary confidence, and then we may look for a considerable revival of business. There has been a very fair amount of business done in mining shares this week, especially in Wheal Seton, Great Wheal Vor, Trinchors, Great Laxey, Rosewarne Consols, Central Shaft, Great North Laxey, East Laxey, East Snafell, Frank Mills, Chontales, and Frontino, and prices have in several cases improved. From the mines generally the reports are still satisfactory, and some of the progressive mines are closely approaching a remunerative and profitable point. I may mention amongst these Rosewarne Consols, Chiverton Moor, Hingston Down, Central Shaft, Bryn Gwigg, Chiverton, and Great South Chiverton, the shares in which are certain to rise in their market price as business becomes more active, as it is now likely to do. At WHEAL CHIVERTON the water has very much abated. Murray's shaft is sunk 7 fathoms below the 86 fathom level. In the end, driving west of Cockney's, the lode has improved, and is at present 15 inches wide, now yielding saving work for lead. They have also set some tribute pitches in the back of the 70, and the miners are getting good wages. At CHIVERTON MOOR the flat-rod shaft is sunk 8 fms. below the 40; and the 40, east of the flat-rod shaft, is from 18 in. to 2 ft. wide, yielding work to save. At GREAT SOUTH CHIVERTON the ground at the shaft, now nearly down to the 20, looks as well as ever, and, by the end of the month, there seems to be little doubt that they will be quite down to that point, with a good prospect of soon driving upon the lode. These shares should be bought just now. At WEST CHIVERTON the main part of the lode, in the 100, is cut into 3½ fms., and is worth 50l. per fathom. The lode in the 90 west continues to look well, and is worth altogether from 90l. to 100l. per fathom. The 80 west also looks well, and is worth from 40l. to 50l. per fathom. The slopes continue to yield their usual quantities of lead, and the mine is altogether in a fine condition. From ROSEWARNE CONSOLS the reports are most satisfactory, each week showing a decided improvement. At Ellen's shaft the ground continues favourable for sinking, and now yields ore to save. There is an improvement in the 80 east also, the lode being now worth 71 ft. per fathom, and the north part yielding ore. The 70 holds good, as last week. I stated then that there was a very promising lode in the 40 west of the sump, yielding some black ore. This continues to look well, and is said to be likely to become valuable, which means that in this west part of the mine they are fairly getting into that large deposit of very valuable ore for which I have always been looking. My recommendation of shares in this mine goes to their immediate purchase, for any day may carry up the price very considerably. At CENTRAL SHALEBEACH they are steadily approaching the great lode of Snailbeach, and all the appearances here and elsewhere in the mine are quite as favourable as they were. These shares are, at their present prices, equally eligible as an investment, and as a fair speculation for a considerable rise at an early day. I last week visited the Great South Chiverton and Rosewarne Consols, and found them both exceeding, rather than falling short of, my anticipations. ROSEWARNE CONSOLS, west of the sump, will, I have no











tin and particles of malleable copper, but not enough to value. Three stopes above this level, to 12 men, at 17 15s., 21 5s., and 17 15s. per fm.; lode worth on an average 61 per fathom. The 100, by four men, at 39 per fm.; lode small, but we think we see a splice on the north side. We saw a similar thing at the 90 just before the improvement took place. The stope below this level, to four men, at 37 per fm.; lode 2½ ft. wide worth 77 per fm. The stope above this level, to four men, at 24 7s. 6d. per fm.; lode



worth 81. per fm. The winze to sink below the 100, west of shaft, by four men, at 101. per fathom; lode small. The 90 east, by four men, at 51. 10s. per fm.; lode 2 1/2 ft. wide, worth 71. per fm. The rise behind this end, by six men, at 71. per fm.; lode 3 1/2 ft. wide, worth 81. per fm. The 80 east, by four men, at 21. 10s. per fm.; lode 2 1/2 ft. wide, worth 81. per fm. The 80, east of new shaft, to four men, at 51. per fm.; lode 2 ft. wide, and looking very promising. Two stopes above this level, to eight men, at 21. 5s. and 31. per fm., worth 81. and 61. per fm. The lode in the 80 west is 2 ft. wide, and producing a little tin, but not to value. The lode in the 60 east is 2 ft. wide, producing good tinny work, worth 81. per fathom. The lode above this level, by six men, at 50s. per fm., worth 71. per fm. The 60 west, by four men, at 51. 10s. per fm.; lode 2 ft. wide, of quartz and prisms, producing a little tin, but not to value.

WHEAL GRILLS.—Edward Rogers, Edmund Rogers, April 5: At the 40 fm. level, driving east of the flat-rod shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 51. per fm. In the stopes in the back of this level the lode is worth 31. per fm., and is stopping at 11. per fm. At the 35 fm. level, driving east of Grylls' winz-shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 41. per fm., and is driving by six men, at 31. 10s. per fm. In the winze sinking below the 30 fm. level the lode is 2 1/2 ft. wide, worth 71. per fm. In the 20 fm. level, driving east of the pressure shaft, the lode is producing occasional stones of tin.

WHEAL HARRIETT.—S. Williams, March 31: The lode in the 90 east end is 4 ft. wide, containing several small branches of copper ore, but not sufficient to value. The ground in the 74 north cross-cut is easy for driving, and making fair progress.

WHEAL IDA.—Samuel Harpur, April 2: The ground in the shaft is a little harder for sinking, owing to a branch crossing the shaft, composed of canal, mud, spar, and ore.

WHEAL KITTY (St. Agnes).—S. Davey, W. Polkinghorne, March 31: No change has taken place in either of the two bargains during the week, as many of the paces have not been taken.

WHEAL MARGERY.—Richard James, W. Rogers, April 5: At the American shaft, sinking below the 142, the lode is 2 ft. wide, and worth 101. per fm. for tin. In the 142 west the lode is producing stones of tin. In the 142 east the lode is worth 101. per fm. for copper ore. In the 132 east the lode is producing stones of copper ore. The tribute, on the whole, is not so good.

WHEAL NORRIS.—John Andrews, March 31: Carter's shaftmen are engaged in the 70 taking out ground in the north side of the shaft for a pit, which will be completed by the middle of next week, after which they will commence to case and divide the shaft, so as to enable us to draw from that level with the steam-whim as soon as possible. The lode in the stopes in back of the 57 is from 20 in. to 2 ft. wide, worth for tin about 41. per fathom. No lode has been taken down in the eastern stopes, in back of the same level, nor in the 45 end, driving east of cross-cut, on new lode, since last reported on.

WHEAL SPARNON.—Wm. Treagay, E. Chegwain, March 31: Jardine's Shaft: The stopmen have commenced sinking below the 60; the lode in the bottom is 7 1/2 ft. wide, producing good stones of copper ore and saving work for tin. The lode in the 60 west has divided by a part gone off south, which we have been stripping to prove. This south part contains stones of copper ore; we intend next week to commence clearing this level into the extreme west end, not yet seen. We have cleared the bottom level in the 60 east into the old sump. In cutting down Jardine's shaft below the 40 the lode is 7 ft. wide, producing stones of copper ore and tin, but not yet down to the most productive part, which is from the 60 about 7 fms. above. The lode in the 20 rise, on new lode, produces stones of copper ore, and the elvan getting easier we expect we shall very soon get through it. The are two paces of tributaries at work upon the tin in the 60, and both are getting fair wages.

CORNISH CONSTITUENCIES, AND THE REDISTRIBUTION OF SEATS.

MR. MURCHISON has just published a second edition of his "Constitutional and Political," their Principles and Policy," with an Introduction on the question of Reform, &c., from which we make the following extract:—

"Before leaving the redistribution of seats, we would call attention to the state of the constituencies in Cornwall, which is peculiarly requiring amendment. The following are the present divisions of the county and the boroughs which return members, and the number of inhabited houses, and the population of each, as shown by the census of 1861:—

Members.	Name of Division or Borough.	Inhabited Houses.	Population.
2	Eastern Division (exclusive of represented towns)	30,597	155,104
2	Western Division (do.)	42,457	214,286
2	Bodmin	1,191	6,381
1	Helston	1,853	8,497
1	Launceston	1,020	5,140
1	Liskeard	1,146	6,585
2	Penryn and Falmouth	2,338	14,485
1	St. Ives	2,116	10,353
2	Truro	2,391	11,337

In the Western Division of the county there are the towns of Redruth and Camborne, within four miles of each other, and between them there is the parish of Illogan, containing the villages of Foul, Tuckingmill, Roskear, &c., making, in fact, almost one town of the whole, about four miles from extreme point to length, and taking about two miles in breadth. The inhabited houses and population in these places are as follows:—

	Inhabited Houses.	Population.
Camborne	1415	7208
Redruth	1445	7919
Illogan	1819	9683

Totals..... 4679 ..... 24,810

It will be observed that each of these three places can compare in population with each of four of the boroughs now returning members, but if we take the three former as one, it would be double that of any other constituency in Cornwall, except the two divisions of the county. At present they are swallowed up in the constituency of the Western Division, but if they were deducted from it, the latter would still be left considerably larger than the Eastern Division. Again, if we take the total value of the metallic minerals returned from the county of Cornwall, as shown by Mr. Robert Hunt, in 1864, (say) 1,626,7911, we shall find that about 480,5871, of that sum, or about one-third, was produced from mines situated in the parishes of Redruth, Illogan, and Camborne. If Redruth, Illogan, and Camborne were, therefore, made an united borough, it would be one of the most important, not only in Cornwall, but in the kingdom, representing mining wealth and industry, and some of the best practical science of the country."

THE CURRENCY DIFFICULTY SOLVED.—Under this title Mr. A. Alison has issued a pamphlet containing a reiteration of the opinions expressed in the interesting papers on the same subject contributed by him to the columns of the Mining Journal some few months since. It will be remembered that his proposition is to issue 20,000,0001. sterling worth of "Exchequer notes" of 1001. each, pay off the Government debt to the Bank of England, and that any bank in the kingdom (including the Bank of England on equal terms) may issue notes without restriction on holding two-thirds of their issues in gold and Exchequer notes. Mr. Alison states that he has no desire to interfere with the circulation of bank notes by the banks now in existence, or by any new banks that may afterwards be formed, nor will the proposed issue of Government notes have the effect of displacing a single bank note. The Exchequer notes will merely be held by the banks as a security to the public for the payment of their notes, as a check on the banks against over-trading, and a reserve, to pay their notes in case of need.

FRONTINO AND BOLIVIA (SOUTH AMERICAN) GOLD MINING COMPANY.—As will be seen in another column, the general meeting was held on Thursday, when the shareholders unanimously approved the prompt measures that the board had adopted to ensure a well-regulated management at the mines, and that vigorous development which, according to all testimony, cannot fail to produce satisfactory results.

SILVER MINING IN NORWAY.—We understand that a miner has recently discovered a rich silver mine in the Government district in Kongsberg, and has been rewarded with 100 spd. The new mine is near those which have been worked for many years, and the Government has ordered the working to commence during the year. This discovery ought to induce the East Kongsberg Company to exhibit more spirit in managing their property.

GOLD IN NEW BRUNSWICK.—By recent accounts from New Brunswick, we learn that gold has been discovered in the neighbourhood of Boiestown, on the south-west Miramichi river. Specimens of gold have also from time to time been found near Rocky Brook, a stream running through a portion of the large tract of land belonging to the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Land Company.

ROTHERHAM, MASEBORO, AND HOLMES COAL COMPANY (Limited).—Some time ago the workmen employed by the above company made application for an advance of prices. On March 29, Mr. Philip Cooper, the manager of the company, had an interview with the men. After a full discussion of the whole matter and a little mutual concession, a fresh agreement was entered into, and some important advances of prices given. It is now hoped, after amicably settling the matter in dispute, that the working of this extensive colliery will be carried on, as previously, with the best possible feeling between the workmen and their employers.

MINING NOTABILIA.

NORTH WHEAL ROBERT.—The exploring levels on the lodes at the 62, east of Murchison's shaft, are producing fine stones of copper ore.

AT FRANK MILLS, the approximation of the east and west lodes at the 130 is being confirmed. The first lode has been cut 10 ft. wide, and richer both for lead and silver than before seen in this mine; the cross-cut is now continuing through the intermediate ground, consisting of elvan, containing numerous branches of lead, blende, and quartz, apparently emanating from the western lode, as they are draining a great quantity of water.

NEW TRELEIGH is situated in the parish of Redruth, and is being worked on the run of lodes which have been so productive in North Pool, Wheal Crofty, North Roskear, Wheal Seton, West Seton, &c. The various points may be valued as follows:—The 40 and west, 104. per fm.; the 60 west, 301. per fm.; the 70 west, 24. tons per fm. The 80 west, 20 fms. behind the 70, has much improved, and is producing good stones of yellow copper ore. The mine is divided into 6000 shares. Mr. Nicholson is the secretary, and Capt. S. Mitchell is the manager, and is always to be found on the mine.

SOUTH CONDURROW has been recently inspected for a large shareholder, who has increased his holding in consequence. The shaft on West Basset lode is now getting down into the settled strata of the district, and splendid rocks of rich copper ore are being drawn up. It is looked upon as one of the coming prizes of the Camborne and Redruth district.

TRELOGAN LEAD MINING COMPANY.—In December they more than met their cost (7001. per month), and are now earning dividends. The mine is looking exceedingly well, and from all the indications they have it will make a first-rate property—indeed, they can open it up second to none in the country.

DEED.—On the 2d inst., at The Nook, St. James's Mount, Liverpool, CHARLES Wm WILLIAMS, Esq., in his 57th year.

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, APRIL 6, 1866.

COPPER.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Best selected.....	p. ton	94 0 0	—
Tough cake & tile ..	"	91 0 0	—
Burna Barre .....	"	93 0 0	—
Copper wire .....	lb.	0 12	—
ditto tubes .....	"	0 12 3/4	—
Sheeting & bolts p. ton	"	96 0 0	—
Bottoms .....	"	101 0 0	—
Old (Exchange) .....	"	82 0 0	—
IRON.		Per Ton.	
Bars Welsh, in London ..	"	7 10 0	0 0
Do, to arrive .....	"	7 10 0	7 12 6
Nail rods .....	"	8 7 0	9 5 0
Do, Stafford, in London ..	"	8 15 0	8 17 6
Bars ditto .....	"	8 15 0	10 0 0
Hoops ditto .....	"	9 15 0	10 10 0
Sheets, single .....	"	10 7 0	11 0 0
Pig No. 1, in Wales .....	"	4 5 0	4 10 0
Refined metal, ditto .....	"	4 0 0	5 0 0
Bars, common, ditto .....	"	6 15 0	7 5 0
Do, merchant, Tyneor Tees ..	"	7 10 0	—
Ditto, railway, in Wales ..	"	6 7 0	6 10 0
Ditto Swed. in London ..	"	11 10 0	12 0 0
To arrive .....	"	12 0 0	—
Pig No. 1, in Clyde .....	"	3 16 0	4 5 0
Ditto, f.o.b. Tyne or Tees ..	"	2 9 0	—
Ditto, Nos. 3, 4, f.o.b. do ..	"	2 6 0	2 5 6
Railway chairs .....	"	5 10 0	5 15 0
" spikes .....	"	11 0 0	12 0 0
LEAD.		Per Ton.	
English Pig, common .....	"	21 5 0	—
Ditto, ordinary soft .....	"	21 10 0	—
Ditto (WB) .....	"	22 15 0	—
Ditto sheet .....	"	21 15 0	—
Ditto lead .....	"	23 10 0	24 0 0
Ditto white .....	"	27 0 0	30 0 0
Ditto patent shot .....	"	33 15 0	34 0 0
Spanish .....	"	30 2 0	30 5 0
ZINC.		Per Ton.	
English Pig, common .....	"	21 5 0	—
Ditto, ordinary soft .....	"	21 10 0	—
Ditto (WB) .....	"	22 15 0	—
Ditto sheet .....	"	21 15 0	—
Ditto lead .....	"	23 10 0	24 0 0
Ditto white .....	"	27 0 0	30 0 0
Ditto patent shot .....	"	33 15 0	34 0 0
Spanish .....	"	30 2 0	30 5 0

\* At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less.

REMARKS.—Although there has not been any great amount of activity in the Metal Market during the past week, yet the prospects for the future appear to be much brighter, and there may be now reasonably entertained anticipations of a more satisfactory state of the metal trade arising ere long. The state of political affairs between Prussia and Austria seems now to hold out some hopes of a peaceful settlement, and this is much to be desired, as, notwithstanding that we could not sympathise much with either of the contending parties, all such contests must necessarily interfere considerably with the progress of commercial operations in the direction of those countries which might be engaged in war; besides the uncertainty as to how such a war might terminate, and what changes might result therefrom. Orders from America are coming in more freely, and there is now good ground to hope that our commercial relations with the United States will soon be much more active than they have been of late. It was hoped that ere this we should have seen another decline in the Bank rate of discount, and we trust that this will be realised at no distant date, as an easy money market is of considerable importance to the metal trade, being the means of rendering great facilities in the carrying out of many important transactions in metals.

COPPER.—The market still remains in a state of considerable inaction, and operations are not of much moment. Business is still done somewhat under official quotations.

IRON.—In Staffordshire the demand for manufactured iron is not much changed; but two large contracts for rails, &c., for Russia, amounting to about 45,000 tons, all for delivery this year, will help to give strength to the market. There is a steady demand for home consumption, and for India and the Continent; and it is anticipated that now that it has been decided not to make any alteration in prices, orders will be sent for next quarter; and as the navigation of the Baltic will be shortly open, orders from Russia may be expected. Pig-iron continues firm in price. In Welsh there is but a moderate amount of business doing, and makers' books are not so well off for orders as was expected a month since. During the past week specifications have come in a little more freely on foreign account, chiefly from the United States, and hopes are entertained that trade with the American markets will in a short time become more active. Transactions on Eastern account are steady, and with other foreign and continental markets a moderate trade is being done. In Swedish iron there is not quite so much doing. In Scotch pig-iron the market has been much less active during the week, but still prices have, upon the whole, somewhat improved; commencing at 74s. cash, the price rose to 74s. 3d. cash, but afterwards declined to 73s. 6d. cash, then rose to 73s. 9d. cash, and afterwards to 74s. cash. The last price received from Glasgow was 75s. 3d. cash.

LEAD.—During the week several good orders for pig have been given out for China; there are also enquiries on Russian account. Prices show an improvement of about 5s. per ton.

TIN.—The market for Straits has continued to decline, and business has been done at 84s. cash, which may still be considered the quotation. The stock in warehouse, in London, on April 1, was 2580 tons, against 3370 tons same time last year, and the quantity afloat for Europe is 1023 tons, against 1090 tons same time last year. For Banca, the quotation in Holland has declined to 491 fls. ex sale, and there are sellers for delivery here at 851. 10s. The stock in Holland, on March 31, was 171,469 slabs, against 48,050 slabs same time last year; and the arrivals for next sale were 44,744 slabs, against 150,096 slabs same time last year.

SPELT.—The aspect of political affairs in Germany has had the effect of giving increased firmness to the market here, and at the commencement of the week one quotation for parcels on the spot was 241. 15s. per ton, but more recently, as the intelligence appears more peaceful, the price has dropped to 241. 10s., which may now be considered the quotation for parcels on the spot. The stock in the port of London, on March 31, was 5516 tons, being a decrease of 370 tons during the month.

TIN-PLATES.—The works are fairly employed, and the exporting houses are purchasing charcoal freely. STEEL remains unaltered. QUICKSILVER may be purchased somewhat under the quotation.

THE IRON TRADE.—[GRIFFITHS'S BI-WEEKLY REPORT.]

WOLVERHAMPTON, APRIL 6.—The Iron Trade continues tolerably steady. The markets this week were quiet. The pig market continues strong. Birmingham meeting cheerful.

THE LIVERPOOL METAL MARKET.—APRIL 4.

PIG-IRON.—The "rig" still continues, but begins to show symptoms of weakness. How the "bulls" are to get clear of their enormous holdings without loss is a mystery fathomable by none but themselves, and it yet remains to be proved what their own ability may be. We trust it is not uncharitable to hope they may burn their fingers so severely as effectually to prevent such another movement for many years to come. We venture to prophesy they will. Prices have been bobbing up and down between 72s. and 78s. for the last few days. Yesterday, prices were 76s. at noon, closing at 74s. in the evening. Hematites are pretty firm, and in better demand.

MANUFACTURED IRON has been dull during the whole of the past month, and only the highest-class makers have been able to sustain prices. Canadian orders, which generally are plentiful at this time of the year, are scarce. American orders the last week or two are almost nil, and advices from the States per last mail are worse than ever. The Australian market is completely glutted. India and China orders are more plentiful, with a fair enquiry for the Mediterranean. Bars and hoops are in better request than any other descriptions of manufactured iron. Nail rods are to be bought at 71. 15s. to 81. f.o.b. here, makers being very hungry for orders. The shipbuilding trade here is slightly better, but no improvement manifests itself in price of plates and angles.

COPPER is in fair demand. LEAD, ditto.

TIN is in a very bad way, and evidently working towards a further reduction in price. TIN-PLATES have evidently taken a turn for the worse. The American demand for both charcoals and cokes has been completely stopped by the last two or three mails. Charcoals may be readily bought for 32s. to 33s., f.o.b. here; and cheap cokes at 25s. 3d. to 25s. 6d., with no demand even at these reduced prices. For all this, the meeting of the trade at Gloucester yesterday advanced prices 1s. per box—we wish they may get it!

IMPORTS FOR MARCH.

3398 tons of brimstone; 500 cantars of brimstone; 45 cases of iron goods; 4 coal-oil axes; 30,064 quintals of copper regulus; 79 pieces of old brass; 1308 bags of cobalt ore; 2 casks of castings; 8 barrels of old yellow metal; 223 cases of sewing machines; 5 cases of metal ware; 2 casks of metal ware; 38,664 lagots of copper; 2773 bars of cop

per; 40 casks of copper; 2 cases of copper; 92 packages of copper; 170 bags of copper; 3295 bags of copper ore; 7 boxes of copper ore; 24,417 quintals of copper ore; 273 cases of copper ore; 206 barrels of copper ore; 2 tons of old copper; 2831 lbs. of old copper; 248 tons of manganese ore; 37 cases of machinery; 12 casks of ironwork; 102 east-steel tyres; 20 cases of iron and steel ware; 2 bags of silver plate; 8 bars of silver; 4 cases of tin; 2675 bars of iron; 5 cases of brass and ironwork; 1 case of brass ware; 9 cases of iron wire; 1 cask of quicksilver; 2 cases of quicksilver; 1000 flasks of quicksilver; 1615 bars of lead; 146 casks of nails; 76 barrels of nails; 22 pigs of lead; 20 bundles of steel; 1 case of iron ore; 5052 pigs of copper; 30 casks of zinc; 40 plates of zinc; 8 casks of zinc nails; 8 cases of nickel; 4 iron wheels; 2 cases of arms; 10 tons of iron; 312 tons of pig-iron; 25 cases of tin-plates; 16 cases of sheet-iron; case copper ware.

Exports of Iron, &c., from Manchester.

11,303 tons of bar; 1221 tons of rod; 2548 tons of hoop; 2678 tons of sheet; 4846 tons of pig; 2640 tons of railway; 866 tons of plate; 84 tons of button iron; 203 tons of strips; 2 tons of brad iron; 113 tons of tubes; 221 tons of tyres; 314 tons of galvanized sheets; 84 tons of rails; 684 tons of knees; 69 tons of band iron; 127,464 boxes of tin-plates.

There has been a slight reaction this week in the Stock Markets generally; money is getting easier, and more abundant, and the distrust caused by the finance companies seems gradually giving way among the public to a desire to engage in more active business again; but still there is no great change or improvement to remark upon in the MINING SHARE MARKET, which continues in a dull and depressed condition. Devon Great Consols shares have been in good demand, at 550 to 570; the mines have improved, particularly on the south lode, at Hitchins's engine-shaft, where it is worth 1501. per fm.; the 90, west of cross-course, is also worth 12 tons, or 841. per fm. West Chiverton shares have been quoted lower, owing to "bearing" transactions, but leave off 721. to 771.; according to a report of the agent, received this morning, the lode in the 100, so far as cut into, is valued at 701. per fm., and altogether better than where cut at either of the upper levels; the 80, west of Valpy's, is worth 301. per fm.; the 80, west of William's, is worth 301. per fm. Wheal Chiverton, 61 to 71; sinking will be commenced in Cookney's shaft, below the 86, next week, and it will be as quickly as possible got down to the 100, to get under the lead ground left in the bottom of the 80 by the old workers. The 86, west of Cookney's shaft, is yielding 3 cwt. of lead per fm., with a very promising appearance. The tributaries are breaking good piles of silver-lead ores. Wheal Buller, 221. to 251.; at the meeting, held on March 28, the accounts showed a loss on the two months' working of 5401. 4s. 3d., and a balance against the adventurers of 12071. 11s. 5d.; a call of 21. per share was made. These accounts, so different from what the shareholders were led to expect, are explained by the fact that an accident (of which no mention was made in the weekly reports) had happened to the roof of the burning-house, which had lessened the quantity of tin for the two months; and also that, on account of the quickness of the water, extra coals to the amount of 2001. had been consumed. Owing to the insufficiency of the stamping-power, there is a large increase in the tinstuff in the mine, and water-stamps that will return 5 tons of tin in two months, in the neighbourhood of the mine, are to be hired, to add to the present stamping-power. The mine is described as never having looked better for tin.

Clifford Amalgamated, 14 to 15; East Basset, 20 to 22; East Lovell, 81 to 91; East Grenville, 31 to 31; Frank Mills, 51 to 61; Frontino and Bolivia, 11 to 11; Great Wheal Vor, 26 to 27; Marke Valley, 4 to 41; North Treskerby, 21 to 31; Providence Mines, 30 to 32; South Condurrow, 24s. to 36s.; Great Laxey, 20 to 21. Great North Laxey, 21 to 21; the lode in the shaft sinking below the 72 continues worth 2 tons of lead ore per fathom. In the 72 north the lode is 3 feet wide, worth 1 ton per fathom. The 60 north is again improving, worth 12 cwt. per fathom. The 60 south is worth 1 ton per fathom. Tincroft, 14 to 15; West Wheal Seton, 145 to 150; Wheal Grenville, 21 to 23. Prince of Wales, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.; the lode in the 45 east is worth 201. per fathom, and a winz has been commenced from the bottom of the 30 fm. level, 8 fathoms east of the shaft, which is an important point, as should it get into a course of ore as good as it is in the end, the mine would make a profit in a very short time. No young mine in Cornwall is opening out so well as this, and in ordinary times the shares would have been at a high price, but they seem now to be quite neglected. East Caradon shares, 81 to 91; the ends on the counter lode are worth in the aggregate 181. per fathom. The south lode is worth 281. per fathom. The new lode is worth 81. per fm. Fawcett's lode is worth 51. per fathom. We are sorry to hear that, owing to the illness of Capt. Seccombe, the quarterly meeting has been put off from the 12th to the 19th inst., and this refers also to the meetings of Marke Valley, West Rosedown, and Carn Camborne. At the Gonamena meeting, held on March 29, the accounts showed a balance in hand of 1991. 2s. 2d., and a call of 2s. per share made. The mine looks well, with several important points coming off. Wheal Seton, 210 to 215. Wheal Basset, 85 to 90, ex div. of 11. 10s. West Caradon shares have been more in demand, and leave off 81 to 91; the lode has been cut in the 170 (and which the agent considers to be Vivian's lode), on the eastern side of the heave, and it is worth the same as it is on the western side—21 tons of copper ore per fathom. Chontales shares keep firm at 31 to 41. Mineral Rights, 1 to 1 prem.

There are not wanting at the close of the week symptoms of improvement in the market for mine shares on the Stock Exchange. The newly launched foreign mines command attention. Chontales, Mineral Rights, and Central American Companies are in chief favour. Great Wheal Vor, West Chiverton, Great Laxey, and Devon Great Consols, in British mines, find ready buyers. In foreign mines, St. John del Reys are in demand, and have advanced to 521, 531, on the improved return per the Douro, the produce being 1500 oitavas per diem; the yield has also increased; this will show a profit of about 80001. per month. It is said that this company has already made sufficient profit to enable them to declare a dividend of 41. per share at the next half-yearly meeting, to be held at midsummer. Cobres, 13 to 15; this company has two cargoes of ore for sale on the 10th, at Swansea, of about 1200 tons; the old mine is nearly drained to the 180 fm. level, and from the 170 the returns now being made from the three stopes are equal to an increase in the returns of from 200 to 300 tons per month; the returns from the great north lode are equal to about 1000 or 1100 tons per month; the mines are looking well, and are yielding profits; the prospects are such that the directors hope to be able to pay all the great outlay recently made in importing Coolies, and in new machinery for the mines, out of profits; the precipitate works continue to yield profit, and great efforts are being made to add to the returning power in this department. West Chiverton, 75 to 771., and in demand; the lode in the cross-cut at the 100 is, for the part cut into, worth 701. per fathom, and greatly improved in richness from any of the upper levels; there is yet about one-half of the lode to cut through; the lode in the 90 west is worth 1001. per fathom, and in the 80 west, after passing through a course of ore for 160 fms. long, 601. per fathom; there has been nothing like it in Cornwall, and, when opened up, the profit will be very large; shares would appear to be a safe investment. Chiverton, about 71; the lode in the 86 west is worth 3 cwt. per fathom, and looks like passing over a course of ore; in about two months the shaft will be down for another level, and under the ore ground passed through in the 86, Great Laxey, 201 to 203; and Great Wheal Vor, 26 to 261, both mines looking well. Don Pedro in demand, 3-16ths to 5-16ths prem. Anglo-Brazilian, 1-16th dis. to 1-16th prem. Washoe Gold shares have declined to par. Port Phillip, 15-16ths to 1-16th. English and Australian Copper, 1 to 11. Central American, 1 to 1 prem. Mineral Rights, 1 to 1, and dealt in. Zacatecas shares are being privately subscribed for. Australian Mining shares, on a reported discovery of gold in the neighbourhood of the mines, have risen to 21. per share, buyers. Many shares have changed hands in Devon Great Consols; the public steadily invest in the property—price, 540 to 550. Frontino Gold 1-16th dis. to 1-16th prem.

IRISH MINE SHARE MARKET.—Since our last report on the dealings on our Stock Exchange in mining securities we have gone through a long course of holiday-making, which, coupled with the vacillating rumours respecting the Austro-Prussian difficulty, exercised a depressing influence on the recent return to buoyancy, both as regards the amount of business done and the price of shares realised. For some days past the number of mining shares offered for sale considerably exceeded that for which enquiries were made, so that the fact of prices not having gone lower than we have to quote is really a substantial proof that these securities are generally well held, and regarded with favour, notwithstanding "critical times." Of course, under such circumstances, it cannot be expected that merely progressive mines should be in demand; but, on the other hand, they have also not been pressed on the market, therefore we have no transactions in them to record. The shares of the Mining Company of Ireland (71. paid) which, in consequence of the mining and smelting operations carried on by the company in various parts of Ireland, will often be subject to strong fluctuations, and have but recently experienced a rise



of upwards of 2l. per share, have again receded to 20l. 5s., showing a fall of 1l. 5s. to 1l. 10s. per share for the last fortnight. But the price of the shares of the Wicklow Copper Mining Company is strongly supported by the well-known increase in the demand for iron pyrites, or sulphur ore, which can be supplied in enormous quantities from this company's celebrated Ballymurragh Copper and Sulphur Mines, in the Vale of Ovoca. On March 24 these shares (2l. 10s. paid) stood at 22l. 7s. 6d. for cash, and 22l. 10s. for account. At present they are done at 22l. 15s. for both cash and account, showing a total rise for the last four or five weeks of not less than 2l. 10s. per share. The Killaloe Slate Company held its second annual meeting on March 29. The report on the progress and prospects of the quarry appears to be favourable, inasmuch as during the last year an outlay in working expenses of 4517l. was met by sales of slates to the amount of nearly 5300l., which left a surplus of 772l. On the subject of the capital account, the Chairman, Mr. Gilbert Sanders, stated that at their last meeting they had 4000l., out of which upwards of 2000l. have since been expended in permanent improvements and opening up the quarries, leaving a balance of 1089l. There were 600l. in unpaid calls, and about 600l. of profits, which it was not proposed to divide, thus leaving about 2200l. for carrying on the works; but, if the quarries were to be worked extensively, they should provide a larger capital, to enable them to produce a larger quantity of slates. They would not ask to issue the 9000 unallotted shares at a discount, but they believed that their shares would soon reach par; and, in that event, the directors wished to issue (say) 4000l. worth of these shares. The board had no hesitation in saying that their quarries were a valuable property, and that there was no just reason for a depreciation of their shares. As is not unfrequently at meetings of shareholders who have been attracted to an undertaking by the too common practice of over sanguine promises of dividends at much earlier periods than they afterwards find practicable, the above statement, and the prospect of having some 4000 of the hitherto unissued shares thrown on their hands, or thrown on the market under unfavourable circumstances, caused some angry criticism. The most pointed remarks on the subject were made by the Hon. Mr. Vereker, who, *inter alia*, said he did not wish to use hard terms, but he agreed with the shareholder who said the capital of the company had been "frittered" away. He could not see the use of office expenses in Dublin, when, in fact, the work was done by a gentleman whom they paid handsomely to do it. It was said that the quarry would pay 10 per cent. He had no doubt it paid Mr. Headach (the former owner, vendor, and present manager of the quarry) 50 per cent.; but while the management continued as at present it would never pay twopenny. His opinion was that the present was the only time the quarry would pay; and if under the present system it did not produce profit, they must change the management of the company, and manage the same in a more practical manner. During a desultory discussion on the subject of directors' fees, and the 600l. of outstanding calls, a novel and ingenious resolution was proposed by a small shareholder, Joseph Halpin, the commission agent of a powder factory, to the effect "That no person having a paid position in connection with the company should be allowed to supply any goods whatever to the company!" This proposal, which was evidently aimed at Mr. W. R. Fayle, the re-elected very efficient auditor of the company, who was some time since interested in the celebrated Ballinacally Powder Mills, was received by the meeting with well-merited disapproval, it being generally believed that Mr. Halpin gives no further support to mining in Ireland than to hold a few shares, for the purpose of pushing the sale of the powder of his principals. This petty squabble serves to illustrate the difficulties which present themselves in Ireland in getting a party of shareholders together to work any undertaking with the harmony so necessary to ensure success.

Mr. Brenton Symons' letter, No. II., on the "Wicklow Mining District," which has appeared in the "Irish Industrial Magazine" of this month, is read with much interest, as a concise and convenient collection of much that has not hitherto been furnished by the *Mining Journal* on the mines in question; but, with reference to his letter No. I., and the "coloured map" accompanying it in the same magazine of last month, he is charged with plagiarism and inaccuracies as to the mines and district north and west of Connore. We shall refer to it more fully when we have more space at command.

During the quarter ending March 30 the quantity of copper ore, the produce of Cornwall and Devonshire, sold at the Cornish ticketing, was 36,711 tons, which contained 2220 tons 1 cwt. of fine copper, and realised 167,493l. 4s. 6d., being equal to an average of 44l. 11s. per ton of ore, and 75l. 9s. per ton of copper in the ore. During the same period the British, colonial, and foreign ores sold at Swansea amounted to 6832 tons, which contained 976 tons 18 cwt. of fine copper, and realised 81,559l. 4s. 6d., being equal to an average of 117l. 18s. 6d. per ton of ore, and 83l. 9s. 9d. per ton of copper in the ore. The average produce of the ore sold at the Cornish ticketing was 6 1-16 per cent., whilst that sold at Swansea gave an average produce of 14 5-16 per cent. From this it will be seen that the aggregate sales by ticket were 43,543 tons of ore, containing 3196 tons 19 cwt. of fine copper, and realising 249,052l. 9s. The subjoined is a summary of the periodical sales at the Cornish and Swansea ticketings respectively:—

The ore sold at the Cornish Ticketings was:—

Date.	Standard.	Prod.	Price.	Unit.	Per ton.	Tons ore.	Fine cop.	Amount.
Jan. 4.	129 13	6%	17s. 7½d.	£5 17 0	2607	172 16	£15,239	17 0
" 11.	129 17	6%	16 5½	4 15 0	1882	108 16	8,950	8 6
" 18.	129 7	6%	16 2	4 10 0	3989	221 19	17,960	17 6
" 25.	121 2	6%	15 3	4 13 6	2650	162 11	12,402	8 6
Feb. 1.	119 16	6%	15 0	4 12 0	4789	293 13	22,022	16 0
" 8.	118 16	6%	14 9	4 10 0	1892	115 6	8,492	3 6
" 22.	120 12	6%	14 6	4 2 0	4194	239 5	17,321	14 0
Mar. 1.	114 8	6%	13 11½	4 6 0	2687	162 18	11,592	0 6
" 8.	111 18	7	14 6	5 3 0	2447	172 16	12,608	19 0
" 15.	116 8	6%	14 3	4 7 0	1856	113 4	8,075	13 6
" 22.	120 18	6%	14 6	4 3 0	4803	273 15	19,890	11 6
" 29.	114 10	6%	14 2	4 8 6	2921	183 2	12,935	10 6

Total for the quarter	36,711	2220	1	£167,493	4 6
Quarter ending Dec., 1865	38,236	2399	6	197,775	3 0
Quarter ending Sept., 1865	38,704	2372	13	167,917	5 6
Quarter ending June, 1865	40,562	2480	1	190,466	5 6
Total for the year	154,213	9472	1	723,651	18 6
Showing a quarterly average of	38,553	2368	0	180,912	19 6
Corresponding quarter, March, 1865	41,907	2498	5	201,336	19 0

The ore sold at the Swansea Ticketings was:—

Jan. 9.	104 0 0.	13 1-16 17s. 6d.	£11 7 6	2633	343 19	£29,938 11 6	
Feb. 18.	95 18 6.	15%.	16 4%.	12 19 0	1954	310 4	25,399 9 6
Mar. 20.	97 3 0.	14%.	16 3	11 13 6	2245	322 15	26,221 10 0
Total for the quarter				6,832	976 18	£81,559 4 6	
Quarter ending Dec, 1865				2,406	343 17	27,321 9 6	
Ditto Sept, 1865				10,232	1419 14	113,074 15 6	
Ditto June, 1865				8,356	1214 7	97,613 15 6	
Total for the year				27,846	3954 16	£319,569 5 0	
Showing a quarterly average of				6,962	988 14	79,892 6 6	
Corresponding quarter, March, 1865				4,203	726 2	61,260 3 0	

The MINERAL RIGHTS ASSOCIATION (Limited) was announced a few days ago, and the prospectus will be found in another column. The launching of this company seems to be a great success, for already we hear that the full number of shares have been applied for, and paid on. Full power has been taken in the Articles, and the experience gained during the working of the Foreign Lands Company will be availed of. Under the new Articles the company, of which Mr. J. H. Marchison, F.R.G.S., will be the managing director, will have power to assist others in disposing of properties, or in finding capital to develop them, after it has been satisfied that it is justified in doing so. It will give its sanction and support to no undertaking which has not been thoroughly investigated by practical men, selected by the directors, and which can be fairly recommended to the public, thus giving a guarantee of the *bona fide* character of such projects as it may promote. Power will also be taken to purchase an interest in any established companies which hold out prospects of early success. It is mentioned that the directors have already in view several most important properties, which they will immediately dispatch competent persons to examine, and should they prove anything like as valuable as the directors are led to believe from trustworthy information which they have received, the result of the first year's operations will be at least equal to that of the Foreign Lands Company, in whose offices the business of the undertaking will be carried on. The company seems destined to hold a very high position. Notice has been given that the sub-

scription list will be closed on April 14 for London, and April 16 for the country. The shares are quoted  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  prem.

At Camborne Ticketing, on Thursday, 3767 tons of ore were sold, realising 16,661l. 6s. The particulars of the sale were:—Average standard, 116l. 4s.; average produce, 6½; average price per ton, 47l. 8s. 6d.; quantity of fine copper, 232 tons 11 cwt. The following are the particulars:—

Date.	Tons.	Standard.	Prod.	Price.	Unit.	Per ton.	Ore copper.
March 8.	2447	111 18	6%	47 3 0	14s. 6d.	£72 8 0	
" 15.	1856	116 8 0	6%	4 7 0	14 3	71 5 0	
" 22.	4803	120 18 0	6%	4 3 0	14 3	72 12 0	
" 29.	2921	114 10 0	6%	4 8 6	14 2	70 12 6	
April 5.	3767	116 4 0	6%	4 8 6	14 4	71 11 0	

Compared with last week's sale, the advance has been in the standard 17, and in the price per ton of ore about 1s. 3d. Compared with the corresponding sale of last month, the decline has been in the standard 17, and in the price per ton of ore about 1s. 3d.

The following dividends have been declared during March:—

Mines.	Per share.	Amount.
Devon Great Consols	£9 0 0	£9216 0 0
Great Laxey	0 10 0	7500 0 0
Maynoe Iron Company	0 10 0	5000 0 0
Great Wheal Vor	0 13 6	3987 12 0
South Caradon	7 0 0	3584 0 0
Foxdale	0 10 0	1400 0 0
South Darren	0 3 0	900 0 0
Derwent	2 10 0	700 0 0
Wheal Trevelyan	0 10 0	520 0 0
Minera Boundary	0 3 0	450 0 0
Cape Copper	0 10 0	7500 0 0

Total £40,757 12 6

At Wheal Basset meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed a profit on the two months of 343l., and a dividend was declared of 768l. (1l. 10s. per share). The accounts were 3360l., including 209l. for a new boiler. The copper sold for 2627l., and 15 tons of tin are credited at 1655l. To give this dividend the credit balance was reduced from 1579l. to 1164l., but it was explained that several heavy charges had been paid off, including the new boiler, not likely to occur again. The balance-sheet (always presented and printed at this mine) shows 2179l. in hand at their bankers, and that they owe to merchants 1152l., and for dues 233l.

At the Hallenbeagle Mine meeting, yesterday (Mr. Edward Hunt in the chair), the accounts showed a debit balance of 2419l. 3s. 7d. A call of 8s. per share was made. The appointment of Capt. William Bawden was confirmed, and a resolution passed—"That the sum of 85l. be contributed towards the expenses of the late prosecution of John Permain, for forgery." Capt. Bawden stated that in four months by a vigorous development of the tinwork operations the mine would be brought into a good working condition, and that the future prospects were exceedingly good.

At the Wheal Kitty (Uny, Lelant) meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed a balance of 682l. 7s. 3d. A call of 10s. per share was made. Capt. Richards, Williams, and Anthony reported upon the various points of operation.

At the Caradon and Phenix Consols Mining Company half-yearly meeting, on Monday (Mr. T. Henderson in the chair), the secretary, Mr. H. Short, read the directors' and captains' reports. It was pointed out that the expenses of management and working were below the average. The great advantage arising from the water-power, which will enable the directors to declare a dividend, was likewise alluded to, together with the important fact that a steady improvement was observed as the workings increased. The shaft is being sunk on No. 1 lode to the 50 (now in the 45), and when that point is reached a cross-cut to No. 2, which has gone down so rich in the 30, will be made. The lode in the shaft has steadily improved. All were fully satisfied that the mine was a rich property, of which the 60 ft. water wheel, now being erected, will greatly facilitate the opening up. Capt. Wm. Richards assured those present that during an experience of upwards of 20 years as a mine agent he had never felt more satisfied as to the prospects of any mine than he did in regard to this mine, and from the large stake (600 shares) he himself held, he should not fail to use his utmost exertions to speedily and thoroughly develop the property, and there was next to a certainty the shareholders would be well remunerated for their efforts.

At Carnyorth quarterly meeting, on March 27, the accounts showed a loss of 324l. 9s. 11d. on the three months' working, leaving a debit balance of 1411l. 10s. 8d. A call of 6s. per share was made.

At the Gonaema Mine meeting, on March 29, the accounts showed a credit balance of 199l. 2s. 4d. A call of 2s. per share was made. Capt. Pascoe says:—

"Although our hopes are not so productive as hitherto, we have three very important points that will show us the 114 on Sarah's lode, which will soon be under the shock of ore gone down below the 102, Gipsy's lode within 10 fms. of a good shoot of ore, and the intersection of Dunstan's lode, which made good in South Caradon east of the cross-course. I see no reason why it should not be equally good to the west of the cross-course, where we are now driving. Good pitches have been worked in West Caradon on this lode close to our boundary, which is about 100 fms. west of where we shall intersect the lode. Although the returns for the present are not likely to be so much, yet I think the calls will not be greater, as we have 20 men less underground, besides many surface hands. I will do my best to push the points, which I have been shortly open some good ground and place us in a good position. Our sale of ore to-day is 111 tons. The tin sold in the past two months to be brought into this account realised 78l. 17s. 3d."

At the Hirwaun Coal and Iron Company meeting, the Chairman (Mr. Handel Cosham), said that it had been estimated that there were 150,000,000 tons of coal under the property, which subsequent explorations more confirmed. He thought there would be no steam colliery in Wales that would be superior in quality and quantity, and in its satisfactory results, to that they had in hand. They import about one-fourth of the coal used for iron making, and have no coal that could be called house coal. The demand for the coal as steam coal is more than they can supply. The consequence to raise 25,000l. on debentures, and a receipt has been obtained from Stuckey's Banking Company, stating that the company's title deeds "are held by the bank for the security of advances, and the company's title deeds, on the debentures." The debentures are to be issued at 6 per cent., payable half-yearly.

At the Governor and Company of Copper Miners of England annual meeting, on Thursday (Mr. L. H. Haslewood in the chair), the report of the directors was received and adopted. Details in another column.

At the Yudanamutana Copper Mining Company of South Australia general meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. H. Hills in the chair), the report of the directors was received and adopted. Details in another column.

At the Austin Consolidated Silver Mines Company meeting, on Thursday (Mr. C. E. Fuller in the chair), the Chairman stated that the chair ought to have been occupied by the Hon. Mr. Moore, but that gentleman, who was the United States Consul, had received an intimation from his Government that he could not be permitted to continue in that connection, and had, therefore, been compelled to withdraw. He (the Chairman) met the shareholders with regret, mingled with what he could scarcely call pleasure. Instead of expending large amounts of money, as was often done by public companies upon insufficient grounds, the directors had thought their first duty not to call up the capital, and keep large floating balances, because they had power to do so, but to ascertain at once the nature of the property they had to deal with. With this view they sent out Captain Barrett, who was highly recommended to them, and acknowledged to be a thoroughly competent mining engineer. The result of his inspection was unfavourable, and the directors had, therefore, decided, before making any further outlay, to call the shareholders together, and let them accept the responsibility of carrying on the mines if they considered they ought to be carried on. Two reports from Capt. Barrett were read. From the first, dated San Francisco, Dec. 29, it appears that in Idlewild the lode has been well costed, and has been found to be regular, dipping about 45°, but very poor; it contains some sulphate of silver, but only about 3 cwt. of silver to the ton. In Sunnyvale the lode is 3 feet wide, composed principally of hard quartz; it has been opened up by an adit on its course, and contains some 2 or 3 cwt. of sulphate of silver to the ton; there is a small cross branch connected with this lode, which will yield 60 cwt. to the ton, but this is not continuous. In Silver Star the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed granite, with a little quartz, but shows no mineral; the lode is very unpromising. In Lizzy Hopkins there is a small lode, 4 inches wide, composed chiefly of quartz, with yellow copper pyrites and chloride of silver, but nothing to value. There is no water or wood on any of the mining concessions, and none of the four mines warrant any outlay. All the mines in the Austin district are in the same condition—there is no water for power, and freight from Sacramento is 7d. per lb.; miners' wages, 8½¢ per day. A resolution to the effect that the mines be not further proceeded with, if they were offered as a gift. In reply to a demand for other details, he stated, under date of London, March 7, that the four mines were not of the fair average quality of those in the district, and not capable of being worked to a profit. The company could not engage in milling, as there were ample mills in the neighbourhood, with the most approved processes, but they had no work, and were not likely to have enough to keep them employed. It was then resolved—"That in the opinion of this meeting the purchase of the mines proposed to be sold to the company, and referred to in the reports of Captain Barrett, which have been read to this meeting, be not further proceeded with, and that the directors be requested to take such steps as they may consider necessary or expedient for winding-up the affairs of the company." A cordial vote of thanks having been voted to the Chairman and directors for their straightforward and honourable conduct, the meeting separated.

The Bank of England return for the week ending on Wednesday evening is, considering the period of the year, decidedly favourable, notwithstanding the diminution of the reserve to the extent of 821,335l. In the ISSUE DEPARTMENT there is a decrease in the notes issued of 16,920l., which is compensated for by a corresponding decrease in the gold and bullion on the other side of the account. In the BANKING DEPARTMENT there is shown, on the liability side, a decrease in the "rest" of 812l.; and a decrease in the "public deposits" of 682,134l.—682,946l. From this must be deducted the increase in the "other deposits" of 19,665l., and an increase in the "seven day and other bills" of 57,535l.—76,718l., leaving a total decrease of liabilities of 606,228l. On the asset side there was an increase in the "other securities" of 215,485l., and a decrease in the "Government securities" of 378l.—215,107l., which, being increase, must be added to the decrease on the other side, 606,228l. This gives 821,335l., as above stated, as the diminution in the total reserve. The reserve in the banking department now stands—"notes," 6,153,157l., the decrease being 727,805l.; and "gold and silver coin," 786,177l., the decrease being 93,530l. The total reserve is thus 7,440,667l. The rate of discount remains unchanged at 6 per cent.

At the Phosphate of Lime Company (Limited) first general meeting (Mr. Thomas Bradshaw in the chair), the balance-sheet showed a gross profit to the close of the past year of 7665l. 13s., out of which the directors proposed to pay a dividend of 8 per cent., to write off 10 per cent. of preliminary expenses, and place 2500l. to the reserve fund, leaving 2707l. 6s. 3d. to be carried forward to the profit and loss new account. A resolution to the effect was put and carried unanimously. Messrs. T. Bradshaw and John Alers Hankey were re-elected directors; and Messrs. R. Smith and F. A. Wiggins (accountants to the Queen Insurance Society) were appointed auditors.

At the British Empire Mutual Life Assurance Company's nineteenth annual meeting, the report stated that 876 proposals for assurance were received, amounting to 248,530l., and resulting in the issue of 684 policies, assuring 181,431l., and yielding 5577l. 9s. 6d. in new annual premiums; 66 proposals were declined by the board, and 27 were in progress at the close of the year. The total income was 80,873l. 10s. 10d., and the accumulated premium fund now amounts to 325,928l. During the twelve months 114 members died, and the claims arising therefrom, including bonuses, amounted

to 32,763l. 4s. The total claims paid to the representatives of deceased members, from the foundation of the company, have amounted to 342,079l.

The Freehold Land and Brickmaking Company (Limited) have declared a dividend of 15 per cent. for the last quarter.

Some of the shareholders of the Anglo-Swedish Steel and Iron Company (Limited) are adopting measures to require a return of their deposits, with interest, on or before April 24.

On the Stock Exchange a very limited amount of business has been transacted in Mining Shares during the week. The following quotations were officially recorded in British Mining Shares:—Great Laxey, 20½; Great Wheal Vor, 26, 25½, 26, 26½, 26½; Tincroft, 14, 14½, 14½; Wheal Seton, 212, 213, 214; West Chiverton, 75; East Caradon, 9; East Carn Brea, 3½; South Condurow, 13; West Caradon, 8.—In Colonial Mining Shares the prices were:—Port Phillip, 1; Yudanamutana, 1½, 1½, 1½, 1½; Cape, 11½.—In Foreign Mining Shares the prices were:—Chontales, 3½, 3½, 4, 3½, 3½; Fortuna, 2½, 3; Frontina and Bolivia, 1½, 1½; United Mexican, 2½, 2½; Don Pedro, 1 prem.; St. John del Rey, 53, 52½, 53; Washoe, 4½, 4½.

#### LEAD ORES.

Date.	Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
March 30.	Great Laxey	100	£22 15 0	Sims, Williams, & Co.
	—Bronfloy United	50	14 0 0	ditto
April 5.	Ile of Man	45	13 16 0	ditto
April 6.	Stiperstones	50	13 14 6	Runcorn Co.

#### BLEND.

Date.	Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
March 31.	Great Laxey	300	£4 11 6	Vivian & Sons.
April 3.	ditto	100	4 11 6	Attwood's Executors.
April 6.	Great Laxey	100	4 11 6	S. Kenrick & Son.

#### BLACK TIN.

Date.	Mines.	Tons c. q. lbs.	Price per ton.	Amount.	Purchasers.
March 31.	Pedra-an-dren	9 19 1 27	—	£521 11 10	Bischoff Co.

#### COPPER ORES.

Sampled March 14, and sold at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth, March 29.

Sampled March 18, and sold at Tanners Hotel, Acornth, March 20.					
Mines.	Tons.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Price.
South Caradon	91	£6 18 0	North Treskerby	47	£3 11 0
ditto	86	5 18 0	ditto	46	3 3 0
ditto	83	6 0 0	ditto	40	2 15 0
ditto	81	6 3 0	Great Wheal Busy	71	2 14 0
ditto	65	6 3 0	ditto	61	1 10 0
ditto	56	16 4 6	ditto	51	1 16 0
ditto	54	15 12 6	ditto	50	2 4 6
ditto	51	18 13 0	ditto	49	1 12 0
Wheal Rose	92	3 19 0	ditto	1	20 1 0
ditto	84	3 16 0	Fowey Consols	68	4 16 6
ditto	78	3 0 0	ditto	67	4 1 0
ditto	75	3 17 6	ditto	65	4 16 6
ditto	71	3 9 0	ditto	60	4 0 6
ditto	63	3 3 0	Phenix	112	2 9 6
ditto	49	4 5 0	ditto	48	3 1 0
Clifford Amalgamated	77	0 10 0	ditto	32	2 17 0
ditto	70	1 6 6	ditto	24	2 0 0
ditto	58	4 0 0	ditto	19	2 8 6
ditto	57	1 6 0	West Caradon	70	6 5 0
ditto	54	1 1 6	ditto	45	3 10 0
ditto	46	3 12 6	ditto	44	5 7 0
ditto	42	2 19 0	ditto	14	3 9 6
ditto	28	2 16 6	Gonaema	73	1 4 6
North Treskerby	62	6 3 6	ditto	38	5 2 6
ditto	60	5 19 6	Craddock Moor	34	3 5 0
ditto	56	6 5 0	Wheal Polharmon	25	4 13 0



# WATSON AND CUELL'S MINING CIRCULAR. WATSON AND CUELL, MINING AGENTS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, &c. 1, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON.

**Messrs. WATSON AND CUELL** having made arrangements for transferring their weekly Circular, which has had so large a circulation during the past ten years, to the columns of the *Mining Journal*, their special reports and remarks upon Mines and Mining, and the state of the Share Market, will in future appear in this column.

In the year 1843, when Cornish mining was almost unknown to the general public, attention was first called to its advantages, when properly conducted, in the "Compendium of British Mining," commenced in 1837, and published in 1843, by Mr. J. Y. WATSON, F.G.S., author of "Gleanings among Mines and Miners," "Records of Ancient Mining," "Cornish Notes" (first series, 1862), "Cornish Notes" (second series, 1863), "The Progress of Mining," with statistics of the Mining Interest, annually for 21 years, &c., &c. In the Compendium, published in 1843, Mr. Watson was the first to recommend the system of a "division of small risks in several mines, ensuring success in the aggregate," and Messrs. WATSON AND CUELL have always a selected list on hand. Perhaps as no former period in the annals of mining has there been more peculiar need of honest and experienced advice in regard to mines and share dealing than there is at present; and from the lengthened experience of Messrs. WATSON AND CUELL they are emboldened to offer, thus publicly, their best services to all connected with mines or the share market, as they have for so many years done privately, through the medium of their own Circular.

Messrs. WATSON AND CUELL transact business in the purchase and sale of mining shares, and other securities, payments of calls, receipt and transmission of dividends, obtaining information for clients, and affording advice, to the best of their knowledge and judgment, based on the experience of more than 30 years active connection with the Mining Market.

Messrs. WATSON AND CUELL also inform their clients and the public that they transact business in the public funds, railway, docks, insurance, and every other description of shares dealt in on the Stock Exchange.

Messrs. WATSON AND CUELL are also daily asked their opinion of particular mines, as well as to recommend mines to invest or speculate in, and they give their advice and recommendations to the best of their judgment and ability, founded on the best practical advice they can obtain from the mining districts, but they will not be held responsible, nor subject to blame, if results do not always equal the expectations they may have held out in a property so fluctuating as mining.

Messrs. WATSON AND CUELL having agents and correspondents in all the mining districts, and an extensive connection among the largest holders of mining property, have the more confidence in tendering their advice on all matters relating to the state and prospects of mines and mining companies, and are enabled to supply shares in all the best mines at close market prices, free of all charges for commission.

**CONDORROW, OR NEW PENDARVES.**—A correspondent, who asked us last week why a dividend was not declared in this mine, because there was a balance in hand (according to the accounts) of 9481. 10s. 2d., has this week, as we requested, sent us the printed statement of accounts passed at a meeting in Cornwall on March 14, and circulated among the shareholders. From this statement it is quite clear that, so far from there being a balance in hand, the mine is heavily in debt—probably to the bankers—and that a call ought to have been made. While the tin is credited up to March 14, the costs are only charged to November; so that four months' costs, at 1800l. per month, make a balance against the company of 7000l. at least. If we are wrong in this conclusion, we shall only be too happy to give it an official contradiction, for the matter is one of some importance. Another shareholder writes us, and says:—"Suppose, in ignorance of the true state of the accounts, I had been induced to buy shares upon the faith of this balance in hand of 9481. 10s. 2d., and afterwards found out the mine was thousands in debt, against whom would my remedy be?"

**"A." (Cork).**—It is not usual for us to publish a list of mines to speculate or invest in. We can only send one privately. The only safe way is to divide the risk into five or six well-selected mines, looking to the general prospects and the management, even before the state of the market; and at this time six mines could be named, with the almost certainty of good results.

**RETAILACK.**—"A Shareholder."—The mine is making regular sales of blende, and as fine prospects for lead as any young mine in the Chilverton district, yet shareholders will not pay their calls. The sale of blende in February realised 2121 15s. This week another sale has been made of 2117 16s.; 62 tons realised 3s. 2s., and 8 tons 2s. 9s. per ton.

**"A Shareholder."**—The quotations in the paper referred to are most incorrect. Devon Great Consols have never been so low as 500 to 525, nor lower than 550—they are now 550 to 560, buyers. West Chilverton have not been so low as 70, business having been done every day up to Thursday at 74½. Bassets have been quoted on the Stock Exchange at 82½ to 87½, while for some time past we have been doing them at 92½ to 95, with dividend. Things are bad enough, and, we agree with "A Shareholder," are only made worse by such quotations as these.

**"DICTIONARY OF CHEMISTRY."**—The April number of Mr. Watts's Dictionary contains 192 pages, of which upwards of 190 are by Mr. Watts himself, bringing the Dictionary down to the beginning of the article on "Iodide of Potassium." The series of articles on "Phosphorus," and the combinations into which it enters, is one of the most, if not the most, elaborate and careful which has yet appeared in the volumes. "Platinum" and its compounds is a scarcely less attractive series; and "Potassium," of which the present number contains the commencement only, promises to be equally valuable and elaborate. The size of the present part compensates for the deficiency of some of those which have preceded it, and revives the hope that the remaining portions of the Dictionary will speedily be published. Mr. Watts is stated on the title page to be "assisted by eminent contributors," but the assistance they appear to have rendered him has been so meagre that in the end he may fairly claim that almost the whole of the honour belonging to the production of the work belongs to himself.

**"MODERN MARINE ENGINEERING."**—The fourth part of Mr. N. P. Barlow's work, bearing this title, has three coloured plates, being the sections of the combined pump for supplementary inverted engines, by Mr. J. F. Spencer, for the iron screw steamer *Frankfort*, the details of the same pump, and the pistons of the engines fitted in H.M.S. *Rushmore*, constructed by Messrs. J. and W. Dudgeon. The style of the printing and chromo-lithography is fully equal to that in the preceding numbers.

**"SCIENCE GOSSIP."**—The April number of Science Gossip contains even more interesting information than usual, four of the notices being rendered still more attractive by the admirable illustrations which accompany them.

**"POPULAR SCIENCE REVIEW."**—To the April number of this magazine Dr. J. Braxton Hicks contributes an article on the Volvox Globator; Mr. J. T. Taylor furnishes an excellent description of Woodbury's Relief Printing, under the title of "Engraving with a Sunbeam;" Prof. Lionel Beale treats of Entozoon-like bodies in the muscles of animals destroyed by the cattle plague; Mr. John Blackwall has given a most interesting account of "Our House Spider;" Mr. Hall describes "Raised Beaches and their Origin;" and there are four other articles, by Dr. Voelcker, Prof. Williamson, Prof. Atwood. The reviews and scientific summary are of the usual character.

**"JOURNAL OF SCIENCE."**—The original articles, seven, included in the April number comprise "Darwin and his Teachings;" "Considerations on the Loss of the *London*;" "On Sewage and Sewerage;" "On the Antiquity of the Volcanoes of Auvergne;" "On the Laryngoscope, and some of its Revelations;" "Comparative Pathology, as indicating the Antiquity of Man;" and "On Cell Life." The *Chronicles of Science* and *Proceedings of Learned Societies* are, upon the whole, interesting, but the article devoted to Mining, Metallurgy, and Mineralogy is very deficient of facts, and strangely incorrect.

**"IRISH INDUSTRIAL MAGAZINE."**—The number for April is just issued. There is an old apothegm—"There is a tide in the affairs of man, which taken at the flood leads to fortune, and if missed, it may be too late with this publication," which was commenced at the return of a flood of Irish suspended prosperity, when the Fenian movement was on the eve of being extinguished. It will, no doubt, be one of the many powerful means that must tend to the improvement of Ireland. All the papers hitherto contributed have been wholly tending to elucidate and demonstrate not only Ireland's vast capabilities, but have pointed out the way in which those great advantages are to be made the most of. In the April number is another of the papers "On Mining in Wicklow," illustrated by a coloured diagram. They contain a large amount of valuable information, and, being accompanied by lucid maps and diagrams, are well worthy the attention of all parties engaged in mining pursuits in Ireland. The editor (Mr. E. H. Wedge, F.G.S.) contributes an excellent article in his usual clear and easy style. A paper "On the Industrial Arts of our Ancestors," by Mr. Haverty, will be perused with interest, as, indeed, will the whole contents of the number. The work is to be issued in half-yearly volumes, and is entitled to the cordial wish of a great success.

**MINES AND MINERALS.**—The case of Bell v. Wilson, before the Lords Justices, was where, in a conveyance in fee there was a reservation to the vendor of "all mines, seams of coal and other mines, metals, or minerals, as well opened as not opened, within and under" the land conveyed. It was held that a bed of freestone was included in this reservation, but that it could only be worked by means of underground mining, and not of open quarrying. And an account was, therefore, directed of the freestone which had been improperly worked by the defendants by open quarrying.

**LANDLORD AND TENANT.**—Where a tenant, holding under an agreement, has an option given to him of taking a lease, and no specific time for exercising the option is mentioned, the right of exercising it continues beyond the term under the agreement. This was the holding of the Master of the Rolls, in the case of Buckland v. Popham.

**PURCHASE OF LEASES.**—The Lord Chancellor has decided (reversing a decree of Vice-Chancellor Wood) in the case of Southern v. Harriman, that an agreement for the purchase of a lease, which does not mention the length of the term granted by the lease, is void for uncertainty, and cannot be enforced.

**ROLLING IRON.**—Mr. J. F. Lath, of Reading, U.S., has invented a useful improvement in machinery for rolling iron, which consists in the application of side rollers to the ordinary rolling machines, whereby the edges of the metal, both previous to its passage between the rollers and after leaving the same, are subjected to a pressure, causing the metal to be rolled of a uniform width throughout, and with smooth edges. The invention also consists in a novel means employed for operating and adjusting the side rollers, whereby said rollers may be placed at a greater or less distance apart, to suit the width of the metal being rolled, and the rollers at the discharge side of the pressure rollers made to rotate with a greater speed than at the feed side.

**SELF-LIFTER.**—A very ingenious piece of mechanism has been invented by M. Mantegasse, by which a person sitting on a chair or stool can raise or lower the seat without stirring from it. This is effected by two pedals, one for ascending and the other for descending, each being worked by the feet of the person sitting in the chair, and communicating with two vertical ratchet-wheels, to which they give motion. These latter communicate with a vertical bevelled wheel, which gives a horizontal circular motion to a nut fixed in a frame, and through which passes the stem of the stool, which is rectangular, and threaded at the angles. Thus by working either pedal the nut is made to revolve, and the stem either rises or falls, as in the case of a lever-screw-jack, to which this apparatus bears every resemblance.

**PLATINUM.**—being a soft metal, is not fit to receive a sharp edge for any practical purpose, except when subjected to a voltaic current, which instantly imparts to it a hard texture, similar to that of steel; but this hardness ceases with the current that produced it. At a white heat (1500° centigrade), produced by electricity, a platinum blade will cut the flesh through in an instant, and its action may be regulated at pleasure by modifying the temperature.

## THE MINERAL RIGHTS ASSOCIATION (LIMITED). Incorporated under the Companies Act, 1862, by which the liability of the shareholders is limited to the amount of their shares. Capital £150,000, in 30,000 shares of £5 each.

Deposited on application 10s. per share, and 10s. on allotment.  
No call can be made till three months after the incorporation of the company, and any call, if required, cannot exceed 10s. each per share, nor be made at intervals of less than three months.  
There have been already subscribed for 20,000 shares, and the deposit paid thereon, leaving, after reserving 1000 shares for foreign applicants, 9000 shares for which applications are invited.

**DIRECTORS.**  
PARKE PITTAH, Esq. (Messrs. P. Pittah and Co.), 24, Gresham-street.—CHAIRMAN.  
C. J. BUNYON, Esq., Chairman of the Foreign Lands and Mineral Rights Purchase Company, and Director of the Chontales Gold and Silver Mining Company.  
J. H. MURCHISON, Esq., F.R.G.S., 8, Austinfriars.—MANAGING DIRECTOR.  
FREDERIC FOSTER QUIN, Esq., M.D., Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, Chairman of the Central American Mining Company.  
THOMAS STAUNTON, Esq., Portchester-square, Director of the Chontales Gold and Silver Mining Company.  
CAPTAIN D. H. WATSON, R.N., Exmouth, Devon, and Albemarle-street, London.

**MANAGING DIRECTOR.**—J. H. Murchison, Esq., F.R.G.S.  
SOLICITOR—Tuffnell Southgate, Esq., 7, King's Bench-walk, Temple.  
BANKERS—Bank of London, Threadneedle-street.  
BROKER—Francis Cope, Esq., 1, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street, and Stock Exchange.  
SECRETARY—Mr. E. Ashmead.  
OFFICES.—8, AUSTINFRIARS, LONDON.

In November, 1864, was established a small company, under the title of the Foreign Lands and Mineral Rights Purchase Company (Limited), for the purpose of exploring the district of Chontales, in Nicaragua, Central America, strong evidence having been obtained that gold existed there in paying quantities.

The object of that company was to ascertain how far these anticipations were correct, and to acquire any properties that might be found likely to become remunerative when properly developed, and either to work or re-sell them.

An experienced practical agent was accordingly appointed, and dispatched to Nicaragua, whose reports exceeded the most sanguine expectations previously entertained. For less than £15,000 the Foreign Lands Company purchased properties which the reports of their agent showed to be immensely valuable, and which, within one year of the incorporation of the company, they disposed of to the Chontales Gold and Silver Company for an interest equal, at only par, to £95,000 in that company, and which there is every prospect will become greatly more valuable.

Soon after effecting this transaction it was found that there was no power in the Articles of Association of the Foreign Lands Company authorising the division of the Chontales shares among the shareholders, while it was not possible legally to convert the Foreign Lands shares (100 of £200 each) into a more convenient number of smaller denominations; and under any circumstances the uncalculated capital was not sufficient for more extensive operations. It was, therefore, determined to take the most expeditious course for winding-up the company, and dividing its assets.

But the great success of the Foreign Lands Company, and the experience thereby gained as to the large profits to be made by judiciously carrying out similar transactions on an extended scale, in any part of the world, at once induced some of the chief originators of that company, who have been actively and intimately connected with its management from its origin, to contemplate the establishment of another company.

The Mineral Rights Association (Limited) has, therefore, been under consideration for some months, and is now formed with the object of investigating, through good and trustworthy practical agents, mineral properties represented to be valuable, and acquiring the rights to the same, either with the view of working them, or for re-sale. The company will have the power to assist others in disposing of properties, or in finding capital to develop them, after it has been satisfied that it is justified in doing so. It will give its aid and support to any undertaking which has not been thoroughly investigated by practical men, selected by the directors, and which can be fairly recommended to the public, thus giving a guarantee of the bona fide character of such projects as it may promote. Power will also be taken to purchase an interest in any established companies which hold out prospects of early success.

The directors have already in view several most important properties, which they will immediately dispatch competent persons to examine, and should they prove anything like as valuable as the directors are led to believe from trustworthy information which they have received, the result of the first year's operations will be at least equal to that of the Foreign Lands Company.

The directors have pleasure in stating that they have prevailed on one of their colleagues, Captain Watson, R.N., to accompany a practical agent in his inspection of the mineral properties in view, for the purpose of attending to the necessary business arrangements in the acquirement of these properties. Captain Watson has had much mercantile experience in different parts of the world. At one time he was sent by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company on a special mission to India and Australia, requiring two years to accomplish.

As showing the public estimate of the value of the Foreign Land and Chontales companies, it may be stated that the shares of the former (100 of £200 each), with £160 paid, are selling at upwards of £300 each (and it is probable that if they had been in a larger number of smaller denominations they would be at a higher relative price), while the ordinary Chontales shares (30,000 of £5 each, £1½ paid) are largely dealt in at about £2½ prem. per share.

The affairs of the company will be carried on in the Foreign Lands office, and the board will have the advantage of the experience of two directors who have been connected with that company from its origin, and who took an active part in establishing the Chontales Company.

There is no charge for promotion, the company having only to bear the simple expenses of formation, including printing, advertising, and broker's commission.

The directors having resolved to allot 20,000 shares in full to the first applicants, in the order of the payment of the deposits to their bankers, the whole number was paid on in the course of a few days. The directors reserve 1000 shares for foreign applicants, and invite applications for the remaining 9000.

Prospectuses, with forms of application and copies of the Memorandum of Association, can be obtained at the office and from the broker.

**THE MINERAL RIGHTS ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).**  
NO APPLICATIONS FOR SHARES WILL BE RECEIVED FROM LONDON APPLICANTS AFTER SATURDAY, the 14th inst., and from APPLICANTS IN THE COUNTRY AFTER TWO O'CLOCK ON MONDAY, the 16th inst.  
8, AUSTINFRIARS, LONDON, April 7, 1866. By order, E. ASHMEAD, Sec.

## PREUSSISCHE BERGWERKE UND HUTTEN ACTIEN GESELLSCHAFT. PRUSSIAN MINING AND IRONWORKS COMPANY, LIMITED UNDER PRUSSIAN LAW.

The Royal Assent having been given to the Charter and Statutes of this company at Berlin, on the 12th inst., as officially communicated to us to-day, we hereby, in accordance with Par. 9 of the Statutes, request the subscribers to whom shares have been allotted in England and Ireland to pay into the National Bank in London, or any of its branches in Ireland, on or before the 20th of April next, 10 per cent. (or £3 per share) on each share of £30.

The bank will give a provisional receipt for the sum so paid, which will be afterwards exchanged for the regular form of receipt prescribed by the Statute to be given by the direction at Düsseldorf.

At the same time, we beg leave, in accordance with the Par. 35 e. of the Statutes, to invite the subscribers of shares to attend a GENERAL MEETING, to be HELD at the offices of the company, No. 30, Beunrath-strasse, Düsseldorf, on MONDAY, the 7th of May next, at Eleven o'clock A.M., at which meeting the following business will have to be transacted:—1. Election of the council of supervision.—2. Fixing of the business rules. In order to regulate the right of voting at this meeting, the provisional receipts given by the bank for the payment of the 10 per cent. should be produced at the office of the company, in Düsseldorf, on the morning of the meeting, or attached to any proxy papers sent in by absent subscribers.

The Committee of the Prussian Mining and Ironworks Company.  
WM. T. MULVANY, Düsseldorf.  
ALBERT COHEN, Hanover.  
WM. CONRAD, Berlin.

## BARROW HEMATITE STEEL COMPANY (LIMITED). HEAD OFFICE AND WORKS, BARROW-IN-FURNESS, LANCASHIRE. BRANCH OFFICES: No. 2, GREAT GEORGE STREET, WESTMINSTER. No. 78, ST. VINCENT STREET, GLASGOW. No. 44, QUEEN STREET, WOLVERHAMPTON.

**DIRECTORS.**  
His Grace the DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE.—CHAIRMAN.  
LORD FREDERICK CHARLES CAVENDISH, M.P.  
HENRY WILLIAM SCHNEIDER, Esq., M.P.  
WILLIAM CURREY, Esq.  
FREDERICK ILLID NICHOLL, Esq.  
JAMES RAMSDEN, Esq.—MANAGING DIRECTOR.  
SECRETARY—Francis T. Rolis, Esq.  
MANAGER—J. T. Smith, Esq.

This company was originally formed for the manufacture of steel under the Bessemer process, from the furnaces of Messrs. Schneider, Hannay, and Co.  
The company have since arranged for the transfer to them, on the 1st January, 1866, of the Hematite Iron Ore Mines and Furnaces belonging to that firm.  
In addition to the supply of iron ore and hematite pig-iron, and the manufacture of steel rails, which was the primary object of the company, they manufacture tyres and axles.

Plates for shipbuilding, boilers, girders, bridges, and roofs.  
Bars, angles, galls, and forgings of every description in steel.

## MESSRS. BEOR AND KENRICK, MINING ENGINEERS, SWANSEA AND RUABON.

Messrs. Beor and Kenrick undertake the inspection and survey of Estates and Mineral Properties at home and abroad; and are open to contract for the erection of mine machinery, the sinking of shafts, and boring of untried ground.  
In all cases a plan will accompany their reports. References given.

## ELFORD, WILLIAMS, AND CO., COPPER ORE WHARFINGERS, SHIP BROKERS AND COAL EXPORTERS, METAL AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS, SWANSEA.

ELFORD, WILLIAMS, AND CO. having erected an assay office, and engaged the services of a practical Cornish assayer, who will devote his whole time to this branch of their business, they are now in a position to make correct assays of silver, copper, and other mineral ores, on the most moderate terms.

## BEARDWOOD, JONES, AND CO., 17, CANNING CHAMBERS (Opposite the Custom House), LIVERPOOL.

FORWARDING, COMMISSION, AND SHIPPING AGENTS.  
Being intimately acquainted with the shipping of Iron, Hardware, Crates, &c., to all ports, we can offer superior advantages to Merchants and Manufacturers, both in low freight and moderate shipping charges. Marine Insurance effected.

## Notices to Correspondents.

\* \* \* Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be regularly filed on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

**THE ADVERT COMPANY.**—I am sorry that you cannot give the reports of Mr. Tryon and Mr. Clough, as they prove the fallacy of Captain Barrett's report. Next week I will send you a letter, which will put the shareholders in possession of all the facts of the case, and will surprise them.—A. ALISON.

**NAGGLES—WHEEL AGAR.**—In last week's Journal are some remarks relative to Naggles and Wheel Agar. Being a disappointed shareholder in both mines, I quite agree with your correspondents that a thorough and searching investigation ought to be made into their management and prospects. Most unquestionably, both have been great disappointments so far.—ANOTHER SHAREHOLDER.

**DYNGWYN MINES.**—My attention has been called to a request, apparently from a shareholder in the Dyngwyn Mine, who signs himself "U. F." in the Journal of March 24, requiring information respecting his property. The advice I have to offer "U. F." (unfortunate fellow, I presume) is to attend the quarterly meetings; by so doing, he may obtain the information he requires. Though I much fear, unless he has previously made himself acquainted with the merits or demerits of the undertaking, and he has but a shady idea of mining, he will gain but little by his attendance. I myself have been a small shareholder for some years, and (that is the mischief of it), I am always told that the committee hold two-thirds of the shares, and that, consequently, the smaller shareholders need not trouble themselves with the doings of the concern, though at the last meeting there were none of the committee present, and only one at the meeting before, and in the meantime we poor little shareholders become the sufferers, for our small holdings are quite as much to us as the Leviathans' shares are to them. I should further recommend "U. F." if he holds a qualification, to offer himself as a candidate at the next or any subsequent meeting, and he would then be doing real good to himself and to his brother shareholders, and this is really the best advice I can offer to your correspondent.—A SMALL SHAREHOLDER.

**WHEEL BASSET.**—Wheel Basset account was held last Tuesday, and not on the 27th of last month, as stated in the Journal on the 31st ultimo; and there was no loss, nor will there be for the next twenty years, unless the standard fall below 100.—S. T.

**WHEEL HOPE, AND ITS MANAGEMENT.**—Some time since a letter appeared in the Journal questioning the prudence of the management of this mine. I agreed with it as to the injudiciousness of working on a tin capel; the attempt, which was a speculative one, I hear has proved unsatisfactory. Permit me now to ask what has been the result of the changes in the executive. The former agent (Capt. Reynolds) intended with all possible speed to have sunk the engine-shaft and driven the bottom levels, and the pitwork was brought in the mine at the time of his being discharged, which prevented him from commencing the work; had he been allowed to carry out his intended designs the company would have had by this time a progressive, if not a dividend-paying mine. It is more than likely they see the impracticability, if not the unreasonableness, in the changes made, and that had his successors carried out his plans they would have shown their judgment as practical mining engineers, and the company would be none the poorer, as I consider the money spent about the mine would have paid for the sinking the shaft to the 100 fm. level.—A. G.

**MINES SUPPLIES, &c.**—Such statements as those contained in the letter forwarded by "G. H." are not adapted for insertion in the Journal. Moreover, the matter being already in the hands of legal gentlemen renders publication unnecessary.

## THE MINING JOURNAL Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, APRIL 7, 1866.

The Board of Trade returns continue to furnish unmistakable evidence of the extraordinary expansion which every branch of British industry is now making in the export trade, and if the increase goes on in the same ratio, month by month and year and year, an amount in the aggregate will be attained which would be fabulous, if it had not respect to dry facts and statistical confirmation. The total declared value of our shipments during the year 1865 is set down at the enormous sum of 165,862,402l., being an increase over the twelve months of 1864 of 5,413,349l., when the aggregate was 160,449,053l., and of 19,260,060l. over 1863, when the total was 146,602,342l., yet the returns now before us for the two months of this year ending Feb. 28 give a total value of 29,470,811l., which is an excess over the same months of 1865 of 7,605,258l., and is equivalent to an annual export trade of 176,824,866l., or nearly 11,000,000l. more than 1865; but if these two months show an augmentation from 21,865,550l., the aggregate of Jan. and Feb., 1865, to 29,470,811l., the amount for Jan. and Feb. 1866, it is only fair to assume that the excess will be extended in future returns, and the year's result will far exceed the 10,000,000l. surplus over 1865, which the present figures represent. The total declared value of our shipments, of articles the produce and manufacture of this country, for 1863 was 146,602,342l., for 1864 it was 160,449,053l., while for 1865 it is set down at 165,862,402l.; giving, consequently, the respective increase as already stated. The several monthly totals during the past year were Jan., 10,489,339l.; May, 11,376,214l.; March, 13,770,154l.; April, 12,071,111l.; May, 13,194,758l.; June, 13,227,062l.; July, 14,113,410l.; Aug., 14,558,648l.; Sept., 17,316,681l.; Oct., 15,547,195l.; Nov., 15,567,742l.; and Dec., 15,030,088l. Of the two months of this year the total for Jan. is 14,354,748l., and for Feb. 15,116,063l., against 10,489,339l. for Jan., 1865, and 11,376,214l. for Feb., being an excess of Jan., 1866, over Jan., 1865, of 3,865,409l., and of Feb., 1866, over Jan., 1865, of 3,740,849l.; of all this 117,639,540l. in value went to foreign countries, and 48,222,862l. to British possessions.

Such are the figures, on general account, but coming now to that special branch of England's wealth which the *Mining Journal* more peculiarly represents, we find that crude and manufactured minerals exported during the two first months of this year, for which alone the returns are as yet made up, represent a declared value of 4,553,740l., which is an increase of 394,429l. over the same period of 1865, when the total was 4,159,311l., and is equivalent to an increase of 2,366,574l. for the year, and the increase for the two months is the balance, after deducting 423,799l. for decrease in machinery, copper and tin unwrought. The total exports of minerals for the 12 months of 1865 was 33,584,500l., against 33,360,904l. in 1864, leaving a balance increase of 223,596l., after deducting a total decrease of 1,038,484l. in steel, copper, brass, lead, and zinc; and, consequently, leaving the surplus to be made up by the six other heads under which these returns are classed in respect to minerals. Copper represented a falling off equal to 731,421l.; lead, 177,245l.; steel, 110,908l.; zinc, 17,119l.; and brass, 1791l.; while, on the other hand, machinery gave an excess of 364,937l.; coals and culm, 265,719l.; hardware and cutlery, 220,566l.; tin-plates, 219,520l.; iron, 183,084l.; and tin unwrought, 8254l. For the two months of this year there is an increase in eight heads, and a decrease in only three, as already mentioned. The former consists of iron, 423,731l.; machinery, 117,360l.; tin-plates, 109,573l.; steel, 61,448l.; coals and culm, 54,885l.; lead, 37,875l.; zinc, 9835l.; and brass, 3521l.

With reference to our interchange with other countries, and dealings in bullion and specie, these statistical documents show that during the twelve months of 1865 this country imported 21,462,211l. in gold and silver, and exported 15,210,994l., leaving, consequently, a balance in our favour of 6,251,217l., but during Jan. and Feb. of 1866 we have imported 2,767,479l., and exported 3,077,841l., being, therefore, 310,362l. against us; but various circumstances have occurred to draw money temporarily from this country to the Continent and elsewhere, and there is nothing serious to apprehend of an extensive nature, or what may not be shown as rectified in another return; indeed, the apprehension of war between Austria and Prussia would quickly lead to the flow of capital to this country, irrespective of the great returns which must be made in payment for the enormous export of goods, as described in the foregoing remarks. During the two months the imports consisted of 1,325,643l. in gold, and 1,441,336l. in silver, and the exports were 1,298,474l. in gold and 1,779,367l. in silver. To Egypt alone, in transit to India, we sent no less than 1,850,825l., and received only 1447l. in return; to France 1,029,516l., against 159,736l.; and to Brazil 136,125l., against 19,813l.; but all the rest was on the reverse side; so that, although there was a balance against us through the dealings with these three places, India, France, and Brazil, yet the eleven others gave us more than we sent to them. From Mexico we imported 763,641l. and remitted 24,035l.; from Australia we had 697,149l., against 14,793l.; from the United States 479,656l., against 592l.; from the Hansa Towns 446,233l., against 1115l.; from Belgium 47,578l., against 146,567l.; from Holland 22,639l., against 4334l.; from West Coast of Africa 27,889l., against 957l.; from Spain 7041l., against 2044l.; and from "other countries" 4016l., against 603l. In addition we imported, without making return in specie, 73,634l. from Portugal, 8774l. from British North America, 7449l. from Gibraltar, and 1284l. from British South Africa.

It is well, however, to show in detail the transactions in the precious metals for the twelve months of 1865, which, as already stated, represented imports to the extent of 21,462,211l., and exports 15,210,994l.; the former being 14,485,570l. in gold and 6,976,641l. in silver, while the latter were 8,493,332l. in gold and 6,717,662l. in silver, consequently giving this country an excess of 5,992,238l. in gold and 258,979l. in silver. The interchange, therefore, was as follows:—France took from us 4,962,865l., and sent 1,161,876l.; and Egypt, for India, &c., 4,388,522l., against



317,427; Spain 1,412,408, against 26,751; Brazil 137,671, against 416,844; Holland 1,069,025, against 433,978; Belgium, 618,281, against 210,035; the Hanse Towns, 642,043, against 184,415; and Malta, 30,021, against 2807. On the other side, however, we imported from Mexico and South America no less a sum than 7,373,061, and sent only 323,604; from Australia, 5,051,491, against 41,202; from the United States, 4,534,560, against 65,918; from Portugal, 806,019, against 82,415; from West Africa, 132,277, against 46,606; from British South Africa, 56,139, against 19,469; from British North America, 139,837, against 83,394; from Turkey, 1468, against 303; and from "other countries," 508,680, against 48,247. We likewise imported, without any return in specie or bullion, 84,899, from Gibraltar, and 19,637, from Russia.

The export trade of the country during the year 1865 gave occupation to no less than 48,181 vessels, whose collective tonnage was 12,817,442, of which 5107 vessels, collective burthen 2,480,243 tons, cleared for British possessions, and 43,074 vessels, collective burthen 10,337,199, cleared for foreign countries. Of the former, 918 vessels went to North America, 907 to the East Indies, 492 to the West Indies, 404 to Australia, and 2386 to "all other parts" of British possessions. With respect to "foreign countries," 11,916 vessels cleared for France, 3242 for Denmark, 2818 for Prussia, 2866 for Holland, 2700 for Hanse Towns, 1844 for Belgium, 1973 for Russia, 1972 for Spain, 1400 for Sweden, 1321 for Norway, 1048 for the United States, 1009 for Mexico and South America, 970 for Portugal, 859 for Egypt, 818 for Brazil, 870 for Hanover, 751 for Schleswig Holstein, 670 for Sicily, 628 for Sardinia, 641 for Turkey, 331 for Chili and Peru, 246 for Austria, and 1104 for "other European States," and 1077 for "other States in America, Africa, and Asia."

**THE EXPORT COAL TRADE.**—The exports of British coal to France continue to increase; although they were, we believe, unprecedentedly large in 1865, the current year will, it appears, probably establish an advance upon its predecessors. Thus the total exports of coal from the United Kingdom to France to Feb. 28 this year amounted to 285,197 tons, as compared with 239,375 tons in the corresponding period of 1865, and 244,880 tons in the corresponding period of 1864. The exports in this direction in February were 132,732 tons, as compared with 114,269 tons in February, 1865, and 113,207 tons in February, 1864. The exports of English coal have increased this year to the Hanse Towns, Spain (although there has been some talk about the utilisation of the products of the Belmez basin), Italy, the United States, and British India. On the other hand, they have declined to Russia, Sweden, Denmark, Prussia, Holland, Brazil, &c. The total exports to Feb. 28 this year amounted to 1,122,655 tons, of the value of 585,837; as compared with 1,069,740 tons, of the value of 530,952, in the corresponding period of 1865; and 1,176,445 tons, of the value of 567,702, in the corresponding period of 1864. The "tribute" paid by France in the first two months of this year for English coal was 134,769, as compared with 105,433, in the corresponding two months of 1865, and 102,924, in the corresponding two months of 1864. It will be seen that, although the quantity of coal exported from the United Kingdom in the first two months of this year was somewhat smaller than in the corresponding period of 1864, the value was larger, showing that coal is sensibly dearer than it was two years since.

**THE MINERAL RESOURCES OF MEXICO.**—According to the laws of Mexico foreigners can hold mines by the same tenure as Mexicans, whether by first denouncing their discovery, or by assuming the proprietorship—that is to say, by furnishing the capital for the working of the mine to the owners thereof. In this respect Nature has been so bountiful to Mexico that occupation will not be wanting either for capital or for the foreigners who may arrive. To the south of Morelia, and in the district of Coahuila there are most prolific iron and copper mines, and of natural bronze, which come straight out of the mine with only the usual amount of alloy possessed by zinc. In the neighbourhood of Oajaca, and near to woods and rivers of some extent, there are gold, silver, and iron mines, and provisions are so cheap that their small value may account for the indolence of the natives, who have few wants. With respect to the rich silver deposits of Guanajuato, Zacatecas, Catorce, Tasco, and many others, one may affirm that they are but imperfectly known, and that they contain an immense amount of riches, destined to come to light when they shall be explored. A large number of mines are already being profitably worked, and not long ago one of those of Guanajuato gave one of the greatest yields ever known in the whole world. In the environs of Jalapa there are deposits of gold, iron, and coal, as well as of copper, in fabulous quantities. Coal is found near to Tuxpan, Tlaxcala, to the south of Morelia, and of Matamoros; and in general all the mountains abound in mineral productions, which have never been explored, owing to the civil wars and want of population. There are opal mines at Zimapan, and towards Atargia and Ixturide, mercury, marble, salt, sulphur, saltpetre, &c., which productions exist in a great many different places.

**PRINCE OF WALES SLATE QUARRY.**—We have had submitted for our inspection some slates from this quarry remarkable for their purity, flexibility, and thinness of split. We have seen small pieces of slate split to the 32d of an inch, but we never before saw slates measuring upwards of 24 inches by 12 so thin and perfect. Eight slates, split from the same block, measure together only 7-16ths of an inch in thickness, and weigh but 13 lbs. They are free from spot, or stripe, or vein of any kind, and are as uniform as a sheet of paper, and remarkably flexible, so much so that one can hardly conceive that the product of any rock could be made to deflect as this slate does on pressure. We have before now adverted to another singular property of this slate, which can be made red-hot and then plunged into cold water without causing it to split. The colour is a uniform and elegant grey. These slates are now regularly shipped from Carnarvon. The quarry, which has only been in work about two years, yielding already 100 tons of slate per month, will, no doubt, gradually assume a high position among the genuine quarries of Wales.

**IRON SHIPBUILDING IN MONMOUTHSHIRE.**—It is no less singular than true that the port of Newport, with all its advantages, both geographical and local, has turned out upon the waters of the Usk but two iron ships, both sailing vessels, the first having been built some years ago by Messrs. Batchelor, exceeding 1000 tons burden, and now well known in the Calcutta and Australian trades. This excellent ship, called the *Cinderella*, was built on the west side of the Usk. A few months since we had to notice the launching of an iron vessel built on the east side of the Usk, in the large premises occupied by Messrs. Thomas Spittle and Son, who, in addition to their very extensive iron foundry premises near to the docks, have set themselves out for iron shipbuilding on an extensive scale, and a second vessel of large size is now rapidly progressing on the site of the previous one. The iron consumed in her construction is made principally at the works of the Ebbw Vale Company (Limited), at Pontypool, where Messrs. Spittle have been most careful in getting the angle-iron and plates of a high tensile strength. A few days ago our informant was present at a lengthened trial, the testing machine being of the most recent and approved construction, well known in our arsenals at Woolwich and other Government works, as also in the establishments of the makers of armoured plates, &c. The average tests of iron, tested lengthwise of the grain of the iron, broke under the test of 28-50 tons to the square inch. The same iron, tested crosswise, broke under the test of 24-02 tons to the square inch. With such iron, coupled with the enterprise of the builders referred to, Newport will soon become celebrated for iron shipbuilding of the very first class.

**WALLACHIAN PETROLEUM COMPANY.**—The latest accounts from the company's works are to the effect that the refinery is in full operation, and working at a fair profit; but further funds are positively necessary to prevent the absolute stoppage of the works. The company, with every prospect of a brilliant future before them, are not only penniless, but deeply indebted. It is considered that with economy and careful management, however, the whole of this indebtedness may be discharged, and the undertaking placed in a prosperous condition; but more money must be raised, and the distribution of profits must be suspended for some time. The claims of Agra and Masterman's Bank upon the company are fully equal to 70,000, and the assets in Wallachia would not realise 10,000; yet, with the plant, &c., now at work, neither the bank nor the shareholders in the Petroleum Company need ultimately suffer. The directors have rendered themselves personally liable to as large an extent as can possibly be expected; and should the bank decide to foreclose the mortgage, there is little doubt that ruin must result to all concerned; but there is no reason whatever why the concern should not be relieved from its difficulties. The complaint is very general that the company publish much less information than is required, especial reference being made to the boring operations stated to have been commenced last sum-

mer, and surprise expressed that no statement has since been made as to the results obtained, or the costs incurred in obtaining them. From the last published accounts it appears that the company must now calculate upon the payment of interest upon, in round numbers, 150,000, and the profits at present being derived from the refinery, &c., would give about 8 per cent. upon that sum, so that in a few years the liabilities might be got rid of, and the concern brought into a prosperous state, well repaying those who provide the requisite additional capital.

#### FILE CUTTING BY MACHINERY.

It is estimated that the value of the files annually imported into the United States of America approaches 2,000,000 sterling; in addition to which at least 1,000,000 worth are made in the United States; and hence the attention of inventors has been especially turned to the production of an efficient machine for their manufacture. At present, the whole of the 3,000,000 worth of files above referred to, as well as those employed in other parts of the world, are, with very exceptions, manufactured entirely by hand, at a cost which is necessarily immense. The expense of the cutting alone of an ordinary 12-in. file in this manner is 8s. 6d. per dozen. The same work, upon the same file, can be done with this machine at an expense of 6d. per dozen; and not only so, but the article produced from this machine is of a better quality, and superior in every respect, to that manufactured by hand. Of the many machines for this purpose one of a very ingenious yet simple character, patented by Mr. J. C. Cooke, of Middletown, U.S., who has devoted much time and attention to this branch of the subject. The machine consists in a novel construction and arrangement of a cutter stock, applied to a sliding head in such a manner that the cutter is rendered capable of being adjusted with the greatest facility in the several positions relatively with the file blank that it is necessary to have in order to cut the file properly. The machine has also a novel manner of securing the file blank in its bed, whereby the blank may be secured in the bed, and the finished file removed therefrom very expeditiously. The machine also consists in certain means for automatically adjusting the file bed, for the purpose of compensating for any variation in the thickness of the blank, and insuring a cut of uniform depth throughout the entire length of the blank.

A machine for the same object has likewise been invented by Mr. E. Bucklin, jun., of Rhode Island, U.S. The invention consists in an improved feed mechanism for feeding the file to the cutter, whereby the speed of the file may be varied according to the size of tooth required; an improved file-bed, so constructed and arranged that files of different shapes may be attached thereto; an improved means for adjusting the cutter to suit the shape or form of the file in its longitudinal profile; a means for graduating the strength of the spring according to the strength of blow required to be given the cutter; a novel and improved arrangement of the cutter-stock, whereby the cutter may, with the greatest facility, be adjusted, to give the file blank the different cuts required; an adjustable double spring, whereby the hammer may be operated upon with greater or less force, as circumstances may require; and in a means for holding or securing the file in its bed, whereby the file may be firmly held in position, and very readily attached to and detached from the bed. This invention, it is believed, obviates the difficulties hitherto attending the cutting of files by machinery. A uniform depth of cut is obtained, due provision made for any inequalities or variations in the thickness of the file blanks—and the parts may be readily adjusted to admit of different shaped files being cut—while the work is performed very rapidly. The cutter may also, with the greatest facility, be adjusted to cut at the different angles required, and the hammer subjected to blows varying in force as the nature of the work may require. The feed motion is extremely simple, and capable of being varied with the greatest nicety to suit the character of the file to be cut, and affords superior advantages for disconnecting the slide or carriage from the screw, so that the former may be shoved back at the termination of each cut of the blank.

#### PROPERTIES OF NITROGLYCERINE.

Nitroglycerine has been known to science nearly twenty years. It was discovered by the Italian Sombro, in Pelouze's laboratory in Paris. The Swedish engineer, Alfred Nobel, was the first, however (in 1864), who turned it to practical account.

##### PROPERTIES OF THE BLASTING OIL (NITROGLYCERINE).

- 1.—Nitroglycerine is a light-yellow oily liquid.
- 2.—Its specific gravity is 1.6.
- 3.—It is insoluble in water. [to explode.]
- 4.—Direct contact with fire, as, for instance, with a lighted match, does not cause it to explode.
- 5.—The oil will only explode under certain circumstances, and it then burns away, leaving no residue.
- 6.—It possesses great rapidity of explosion.
- 7.—It can be kept for any length of time without losing in weight or in goodness.
- 8.—It detonates on being struck with a hammer.
- 9.—It can be heated without danger to 212° Fahr., but explodes at 256° Fahr.
- 10.—It is poisonous, and causes violent headaches, which soon, however, pass off.

##### ADVANTAGES OF NOBEL'S NITROGLYCERINE.

- 1.—Considerable saving of labour in boring the holes for blasting. A small hole with the nitroglycerine will do as much work as a large one with gunpowder.
- 2.—Greater cheapness than powder, when power is taken as standard.
- 3.—Blasting work can be done in a shorter time. [ing rock salt.]
- 4.—The fact that it leaves no residue after the explosion. This is important in work.
- 5.—Great rapidity of explosion, which permits the nitroglycerine to be used with advantage in loose rocks with many joints, where powder would have scarcely any effect.
- 6.—The absence of danger in carrying it and storing it in virtue of the properties described in 4 and 7.
- 7.—The fact that solid tamping is not required. This saves time and expense, and
- 8.—Holes in watery places and under water can be easily charged. This advantage depends on the insolubility and specific gravity of the oil. All that is needed is to pour the oil by means of a tube into the hole covered with water. It sinks to the bottom, and the water above it does for the tamping.
- 9.—It will blow to pieces lumps of metal.

##### DISADVANTAGES.

- 1.—The necessity of using cartridges for horizontal holes, and those sloping upwards.
- 2.—In rocks that are much jointed, cracked, or cavernous the bore-holes must be made tight, in order to prevent the oil running out.
- 3.—The effect on the nervous system and respiratory organs. The gases formed by the explosion cause headaches, and even sometimes vomiting. This is a hindrance to its employment underground, but is of little importance in quarries. The inventor is of opinion that it is not the gases formed by the explosion, but rather fine particles of the blasting-oil that are scattered about which do the mischief.

—Berg-und-Hüttenmännische Zeitung.

**THE VOLTAIC PILE—REWARD FOR EXTENDING ITS APPLICATION.**—Our Paris correspondent informs us that the Corps Legislatif has just adopted the following projected law:

ART. 1.—A prize of 50,000 francs to be awarded to the author of the discovery which will render the Voltaic Pile applicable with economy to the following purposes:—To industry as a source of heat, to illuminating purposes, to chemistry, to mechanics, and to practical medicine. The rules to be adopted for the conditions and the judgement of the said competition will be determined by a decree.

ART. 2.—In case that no prize shall have been awarded at the period fixed by the above article, the competition can be prorogued, by a decree of the Emperor, for a new period of five years.

**UTILISING PRODUCTS FROM BLAST-FURNACES.**—Mr. Thos. Horton, of Priors Lee Hall, Salop, and Mr. D. S. Price, of Great George-street, Westminster, have specified their invention for "certain means for turning to commercial account various products obtained in or rising from the use of coal in blast-furnaces employed for the smelting of iron." Various arrangements are employed for conveying the gases commonly known as the waste gases from a blast-furnace. One mode is by a wrought-iron tube communicating with the upper part of the blast-furnace. This tube is connected with a main tube or conduit, which leads to the proximity of those places where the gases are required. These gases are then conveyed away from the main tube or conduit by branch-pipes of smaller diameter to the air-stoves, boilers, or other apparatus, where their combustion is effected, and whence the products of combustion pass away by a lofty chimney or stack, that aids the draught of the blast-furnace, and assists the passage of the gases. Now, in place of allowing the waste or destruction of the condensable products of distillation which these gases contain, the patentees propose to separate, collect, and utilise them. With a view to this, water is injected in a fine spray into the wrought-iron tube above described, by preference near to its junction with the mouth of the furnace, and so much of the main tube or conduit as is practicable is placed in a trough through which a stream of cold water is caused to flow, the water entering at the end of the trough farthest removed from the furnace, and travelling towards the opposite end—the water thus partially or wholly surrounding the pipe or conduit. This water may be subsequently used for quenching coke, or feeding boilers. This main tube or conduit is in communication with vertical condensing pipes or mains, and should dip or incline slightly, so as to admit of the condensable products being collected. The mode of effecting this collection must depend upon the position in which the vertical condensing-pipes or mains are placed. Should these be in connection with the branch-pipes, an outlet must be made at the end of the main tube or conduit, where the products can be run off and collected. The best position for the vertical condensing pipes or mains for condensing

the products is in connection with the branch-pipes, which lead from the main tube or conduit to the heating-stoves, boilers, or elsewhere, on account of the greater facility afforded for condensation, from the diameter of these branch-pipes being considerably less than that of the main tube or conduit. These vertical condensers or mains are connected with an air-tight box or cistern, similar in arrangement to those employed in the condensing apparatus of gasworks, and in which the condensed products of distillation are collected. Where the draught is sufficiently powerful, or where auxiliary means can be employed for overcoming pressure, scrubbers or coke columns, through which water or acidified water passes, or other similar contrivances, may be added to the above-described arrangement, with a view to the more complete absorption of the ammoniacal products contained in the gases above mentioned. The patentees claim—1. The collecting of the condensable hydro-carbons and other condensable products contained in the gases emitted from blast-furnaces where coal is wholly or partially used, as described.—2. The collecting of the ammoniacal products contained in the gases emitted from blast-furnaces where coal is wholly or partially used, as described.

**WATER FUEL.**—Few persons are aware of the large percentage of actual moisture that abounds in most fuels. The careful housewife, desirous to economise her fire, "backs" it up with wet cinders. The poor employ wet tan. And there are not many, I suppose, who have not watched the waiter with curious interest, when, after a good sprinkle with his hand, previously dipped in water, he had made his smelly fire glow again with a very few blasts of his bellows. The Rev. M. Moule, of Dorchester, has had constructed a cooking-stove, in which the combustion, to a certain extent, of water is attempted, but with what success I have no exact means of knowing. A year or two back some trials, in respect of the combustion of wet fuel, were reported in "Chambers' Edinburgh Journal." The results were perfectly marvellous. Fuel containing actually, I believe, 70 per cent. of moisture, was burnt in an arched brick stove or furnace. The heat produced was so intense as, if I recollect rightly, the thick wrought-iron door having been previously closed, to raise to whiteness the arch of the oven. The fire, indeed, in the first instance, was lighted with dry fuel; but afterwards the wet fuel was exclusively resorted to. Surely, here are indications of no little importance in a country where the normal state of our natural fuel is one of excessive moisture. Cooking, heating, drying, lime and brick burning, wherein indeed vast quantities of water are burnt as it is, besides various other economic processes involving the application of heat, might probably be effected by the employment of wet fuel.

#### FOREIGN MINING AND METALLURGY.

The position of the Belgian iron trade has experienced scarcely any change. Russia is at present among the exceptional markets one of the principal outlets for iron, and especially for rails. An order for rails is mentioned, which has been concluded directly with that country; it is possible also that Belgian forgemasters will obtain the contract for 26,437 tons of rails required for the Nicolas and Orel and Koursk lines. An order for 21,000 tons for the first of these lines will probably follow. The conditions as to delivery do not allow for a very large margin, thus 12,437 tons must be sent in the latest by Aug. 1, 1866, and 14,000 tons by June 15, 1866, at St. Petersburg. A guarantee of six years is to be given. Great activity continues to prevail in the rolling mills of the Charleroi and Liège districts; the Couillet works, among others, seem to have revived since their fusion with Châtelineau. Prices remain stationary; a quotation of 71. per ton for rolled iron is no more general than it was a week since. The Marcinelle and Couillet Company will pay on April 15 a dividend of 11. per share in respect to the exercise of 1865-6. The dividend of the Sacré-Madame Colliery Company at Dampremy has been also paid, this dividend is now in course of payment. The payment was commenced on Monday at statutory interest at the rate of 11. per share by the North of Charleroi Collieries Company. The United Proprietors Colliery Company, at Marchienne-au-Pont will pay on May 1 a dividend for the exercise 1864-5 at the rate of 16s. per share. The Monceau Blast-Furnaces Company is paying 17. 12s. per share as the second dividend for 1865. Meetings are announced as follows:—Sclissen Blast-Furnaces, Ironworks, and Collieries Company, April 9, at Sclissen, near Liège; Esperance Collieries, Blast-Furnaces, and Rolling Mills Company, April 9, at Liège; Chartraine and Violette Colliery Company, April 9, at Grivegnée; Val-Benoit Colliery Company, April 9, at the Val-Benoit; Charbonnages du Bois Colliery Company, April 10, at Quaregnon; Vieille-Montagne Company, April 21, at Angleur, near Chênée; Lavoisier and Blanc-Misseron Mines and Ironworks Company, April 23, at Antwerp; Antwerp Forges and Workshops Company, April 23, at Antwerp; Sars-Longchamps and Bouvy Collieries Company, April 26, at St. Vaast, &c.

We return to the report issued by the Belgian General Company for Promoting the National Industry, with more especial reference to the colliery enterprises in which the company is interested. The report observes:—"The collieries of the Bousu and Sainte-Croix-Sainte-Claire Company are formed of the old concessions of the North of the Bois de Bousu, of the South of the Bois de Bousu and of Sainte-Croix-Sainte-Claire; they possess all the beds of the coal basin within a perimeter of 2200 acres, extending over the commune of Bousu, and a part of that of Dour. At present the working has only penetrated to a depth of about 1600 ft., in twenty beds, which produce excellent coal. The quantity extracted in 1865 was, however, only 1,569,869 hectolitres, and the profits attained a total of only 27281, while 70000, is required to produce an interest of 5 per cent. on the shares. In all probability this result will be obtained this year by the development of the extraction, which will, it is hoped, be carried to 1,800,000 hectolitres in 1866, and to 2,000,000 hectolitres in 1869. At the same time, in order to assure the regular working of its collieries, and to bring them to their maximum return, the Bousu Company will still have to execute a considerable number of works. Plans of these have been maturely considered by a committee of engineers; the outlay to be made is of some importance, but it will procure, without doubt, a large remuneration for the sacrifices which the shareholders will have to make and sustain for several years. The important works in course of execution at the Haut Fien Colliery, as well as to facilitate the extraction as to facilitate the interior transport of the coal obtained, are rapidly advancing, and everything leads to the presumption that they will be completed in the first few months of this year; we may then anticipate more favourable results than those obtained in preceding exercises. In 1863, nothing was distributed to the shareholders; in 1864, they received an interest of 3 per cent.; and in 1865, besides considerable redemptions, it was found practicable to pay them an interest of 5 per cent. The working of the colliery of the Belle-Vue, Baisieux, Dour, and Thulin Company, was attended with very unfavourable results in 1865. Disarrangements in the veins had the effect of considerably increasing the cost-price of the coal obtained, and of diminishing in consequence the net profits. Works to be executed to render the extraction more profitable and fruitful will require an outlay of 28000, to 32000, in 1866, but the quantity of coal brought into a state to be worked will not amount to less than 8,700,000 hectolitres, which will assure an annual extraction of 1,800,000 hectolitres during the next five years. The various concessions which have been united in order to form the colliery of Belle-Vue, Baisieux, Dour, and Thulin comprise between them a superficial extent of 7878 acres. It is, we believe, the greatest concession of the district, even if we deduct the 3000 acres of the communes of Thulin and Montreuil, beneath which the coal bearings either do not extend, or are not workable. On this vast perimeter new workings may be established, and the moment appears to have arrived in which to incur the necessary expenses. The wealth which this concession comprises was necessarily held in reserve as long as the progress of the consumption and the dearth of rich coal did not permit the production to be advantageously developed." We may, perhaps, make yet a few more extracts from the interesting data made public by the Belgian General Company. For the present, however, we pause.

Chilian copper has experienced a sensible reduction in value on the Havre market; the sale is mentioned of several lots of disposable at 86; one lot of 45 tons of Urmeneta has been sold at 85; for delivery affairs have been less active. The reduction of prices in England has had little influence on the German markets, the article having again attained at Berlin, Stettin, and Cologne nearly the same prices as in preceding weeks; at Hamburg good qualities find a regular outlet, and remain sustained, while, on the other hand, secondary qualities are neglected, and, perhaps, a little depreciated. At Amsterdam, Drontheim has made 68 1/2 s.; and English, 65 1/2 s. At Antwerp, American has made 108, to 112, per ton. At Paris, English tin in plates brought 91 1/2 s.; Lake Superior, 120; Cullinan, 88; and Corcoro mineral, 90, per ton. We have reported the prices obtained for the various lots of Banca tin offered for sale on the 23d ult. by the Dutch Society of Commerce; in consequence of this sale, the Dutch markets have regained some animation, and an advance of 1/4 d. to 1 1/2 d. has been obtained on the average prices obtained for Banca at the late sale. Tin attracts little attention on the German markets, and has given rise only to some affairs of very small importance, negotiated for the most part to meet the requirements of consumption. At Rotterdam, Banca has made 50 1/2 s.; Billiton, 50 s.; and English, 50 1/2 s. At Paris, Banca has made 91; Detroit, 89; and English, 80, per ton. At Havre, Banca has realised 94 1/2; Detroit, 91; to 92; Peruvian, 78, to 84; and Peruvian mineral, 40, to 44, per ton. The markets for lead appear to have improved a little; in Germany a firm tendency has been remarked. At Rotterdam, Stolberg has made 11 1/2 s.; and German, 11 1/2 s. At Paris, Spanish anions have realised 20 1/2 s.; and French, 20 1/2 s. per ton. At Havre, Spanish has produced 20, to 20 1/2 s.; and lead from other sources, 20, per ton. The tons of the zinc markets is good; the Breslau market has been very firm. At Paris, rough Silesian has made 22 1/2 s. per ton. At Havre the quotation for zinc has been 22, per ton.

A letter from Rhenish Prussia announces the leasing of the Saarbrück coal mines to a French company. The writer adds: "What was announced a few years ago as imminent is now an accomplished fact. It will be remembered that when a contract with reference to the canal of the Saar was concluded with France, several journals spread a report that Prussia had sold the collieries of the State to the French Government. Last year a statement that France had succeeded in acquiring one of the principal coal basins was re-produced. This rumour was officially denied. No one now knows the real truth of the affair. It is stated, however, that only the two most important mines (Gerhard and Von der Heydt) will be let, and those to French bankers, who stand well with the Crown. If this lease should yield favourable results that of the collieries will follow, and if the affair is lucrative the definitive sale of the collieries will be attempted." The remark is attributed to the Prussian Minister Rismarck, that he will take money—that is, of course, on the part of his Government—wherever he can find it. This seems a favourite, although perhaps an unacknowledged, rule with the "needy knife-grinders," who direct the affairs of some continental States.

The Loire Mining Company has just held its annual meeting. The exercise of 1865 was stated to have yielded a rough profit of 78,263, to which must be added 3403, brought forward from 1864, making a total of 81,666. After providing for certain charges, however, the net profit was reduced to 88,773; of this sum 8429, was applied to various redemptions, 5200, to new works, and 41,600, to a dividend of 10s. 10d. per share, leaving 3543, to be carried forward to the credit of the current year. The consumption of gas appears to have enormously extended in Paris of late years. In 1855 most of the then existing companies were fused, under the title of the Compagnie Parisienne d'Eclairage et de Chauffage par le Gaz; and in that year the consumption was 40,774,400 cubic metres. In 1856 this consumption increased to 47,335,475 cubic metres; in 1857 to 56,042,640 cubic metres; in 1858 to 62,159,300 cubic metres; in 1859 to 67,628,116 cubic metres; in 1860 to 75,518,222 cubic metres; in 1861 to 84,260,676 cubic metres; in 1862 to 93,073,220 cubic metres; in 1863 to 100,833,258 cubic metres; in 1864 to 109,610,003 cubic metres; and in 1865 to 116,171,727 cubic metres. Meetings of companies are announced as follows:—Carmaux Mines, April 10, at Paris; Grand Combe Mining Company, April 14, at Paris; Metallurgical Company of the Vienne, April 30, at Paris; and Centre du Fien Colliery Company, May 3, at Paris. The dividend for 1864-5 of the Commeny Collieries and Fourchambault Forges and Foundries Company has been fixed at 11. 8s. per share, of which 14s. per share will be paid April 15, and the balance on Oct. 15, 1866. The Marseilles Gas and Blast-Furnaces Company, which also works the



Portes and Soudha Mines, commenced the payment, on Monday, of a dividend of 11s. 7d. per share, as a distribution on account in respect to the exercise of 1865.

At St. Didier, the situation of affairs remains without change. Affairs are, however, maintained pretty well, sufficiently so to assure complete activity in the works. Rolled irons are quoted at 81. 16s. to 91. 4s. per ton, when from charcoal-made pig; 81. 4s. to 81. 16s. per ton, when from mixed pig; and 81. to 81. 8s. per ton, when from coke-made pig. The forges of the Moselle are much occupied, there being orders on hand for every description of iron; prices are well maintained in the radius round the Moselle; beyond this radius, where the works encounter a serious competition, prices are feeble on the basis of 71. 16s. to 81. per ton at the works. Complaints are made of the bad quality of the Belgian coke received; the working of the blast-furnaces is affected by it, and also the quality of the products made available. The working and sale of minerals is being every day farther and further developed; sales are made at 3s. to 3s. 1d. per ton, placed on trucks.

## REPORT FROM SCOTLAND.

GLASGOW, APRIL 4.—The Pig-Iron market has declined this week to 73s. 6d., but again rallied, and is tending upwards. The principal shipments have been from the ports of Glasgow, Greenock, Ardrossan, and Leith; and of the quantity put on shipboard 6440 tons were for foreign ports direct, while 7886 tons were sent coastwise, and a portion of that may be again sent to distant ports. The whole quantity sent from Scotch ports abroad, for the week just ended is set down at 14,322 tons, against 14,928 tons in the same week last year, which makes only a trifling difference in the amount. A very accurate statement of the state of the stocks of pig-iron at the end of the first quarter of 1866 has been issued by Messrs. Swan Brothers, Queen-street, of which the following is a copy:—

Furnaces in blast, 1866.....	137	Furnaces in blast, 1865.....	133
Dec. 25, 1865.—Total stocks in Scotland, as per the official estimate of our committee.....	552,000		
March 31, 1866.—In the hands of the makers, and at outports, as per returns.....	114,398		
In the stores of Connal and Company.....	415,219		
In the stores of Forth and Clyde Canal Company.....	49,369		
In store at Ardrossan.....	11,226	475,814	= 590,212

Total increase of stock in three months.....	Tons	38,212
Deliveries into store this year:—		
January.....	23,006	23,433
February.....	23,433	37,077
March.....	4,899	5,321
Forth and Clyde Canal Company.....	4,899	5,321
Total.....	27,895	28,754
Deliveries from store this year:—		
January.....	579	1,729
February.....	579	1,729
March.....	579	1,729
Total.....	1,729	3,620

Increase of iron in store since Dec. 25, 1865.....Tons 163,082

The stock of Carron iron is not included in the above figures. There are 3769 tons of English brands in the stores of the Forth and Clyde Canal Company.

The Pig-Iron shipments for last week were 14,322 tons, against 14,927 tons last year; total till date, 130,732 tons; decrease, 14,710 tons. The market has been flat during the past week, and on Monday 73s. 6d. cash was accepted, but has since rallied, and to-day 76s. 3d. cash was paid—closing easier, sellers 75s. 6d., buyers 75s. 3d.

Manufactured Iron is not improving; the first-class brands are taking market to the almost total exclusion of second qualities, owing to the high price of pigs, and the increased expense of working the metal. An order for 100,000 tons of rails has, it is reported, been taken by a Welsh house, which would have been placed here, and this has rather enhanced the price by about 2s. 6d. per ton in this market; but other kinds of manufactured iron are as last quoted. The ironfounders are not busy, although a few orders are being placed occasionally, and as the trade has been agitated for a diminution of the hours of labour, one or two firms have already signified their acquiescence in the demand, and the others will have to follow. In fact, we shall have high prices ruling for both manufactured and raw iron for some time to come, as it would appear that the consumption has overtaken the production, and the restricted hours of the miners and other workers in metals will also tend to augment the price of the finished article.

Coals have been again augmented 1s. per ton—a most unusual thing at this season of the year—which raises the price of dross at the pit-head to what was given for coals three years ago. The spring demand for shipments being about over for the season, during the lull which usually intervenes between this and the return of the Canadian fleet, the coalmasters will likely find time to deal effectually with the colliers. In this district they are now in receipt of 4s. 6d. per day, while a few miles south-east they are quietly working for 3s. 6d. per day; and in Fifeshire neither coals nor colliers have been advanced beyond their usual prices. In these latter places the men experience less of the ups and downs and idleness of those in the more restless districts, and are, consequently, more contented and happy, and enjoy, on the whole, a higher average age. Strikes are not by any means profitable, and it is satisfactory to know that the more intelligent of the miners are perceiving this also. Mr. Dixon has conceded the advance to his miners. The coals and other minerals found in the lands of the freemen of Prestwick are to be wrought by Mr. Eaglesham, of Cannock (all in Ayrshire), at a lordship of 71d. per ton. A meeting of the Ayrshire miners was held in Kilmarnock yesterday, when, on reading the reports, it was found that the scale of working hours and the rate of wages was in a state of perplexing confusion. Stevenson miners remain firm on strike, and the Bourtreehill hands are locked out on account of the restriction. Mr. McDonald addressed the meeting, and the miners resolved to ask an advance on present prices of 6d. per day over the whole country, and if not granted to hold another meeting on Monday next. Three hundred miners, from the Scotch mining districts, have sailed from this port for Nova Scotia, to better their condition.

The case of Stewart and Carlin v. the Mossend Iron Company, which relates to a disputed mineral boundary in a proposed lease, was brought to a termination on Monday, after being in the Court of Sessions for the last eight years, by the pursuer consenting to the defenders being put in the same position as if a verdict had been returned in their favour. The Court agreed to this adjustment without trial, and thus the case has been finally disposed of.

The mineral lessees of this county had an interview last week with one of our city representatives agent their assessment under the Glasgow Police Bill and the City Improvement Bill, and the Lands Valuation Bill of Mr. Dunlop. The deputation contended that minerals should not be assessed for police purposes, as they require no watching; the City Improvements Bill being of the same nature, they also desired should be opposed. With regard to Mr. Dunlop's Bill, they regarded the mineral lordship mineral rent as the purchase of stock-in-trade; and in view of the axiom in law that stock-in-trade was not rateable, the lessees held that to assess them on the lordship rent was equivalent to assessing the manufacturer upon the stock-in-trade which passes through his hands during the process of manufacture. The deputation did not wish to be exempted, but contended that the annual rateable value of a lordship was, as Sheriff Logie had set it down, as one-half or one-third of such lordship. Mr. Douglas understood Mr. Dunlop's Bill would be referred to a select committee; and if so, it would be for the mineral lessees to bring forward evidence before that committee in support of their case. He admitted the hardship of the case with regard to the Police and City Improvement Bills, at the same time remarking that it was natural that a general principle should be laid down, and they knew that, however good the rule might be, it would always in such cases be attended with exceptions.

Mr. David Crabb has been appointed and empowered to act as interim secretary of the North British Railway Company, until definite arrangements are made for nominating a successor to the late regretted secretary, Mr. Nairne. Mr. Crabb has been for 13 years in the service of the company, and seemed to be pointed out at once by the length and value of his services, and by his tact and industry in the transaction of business, for the responsible duties, with the sole charge of which he has been for the time entrusted.

## REPORT FROM NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

APRIL 5.—The Coal and Iron Trades present some novel features: the demand for manufacturing coal and for coke on the Tyne and Wear is without precedent—that is, for home consumption, but it cannot be said that the demand for house and steam coal for shipment is so good, consequently the prices of the various kinds of coal present some curious anomalies; the price of North Country coal at London and elsewhere is considerably lower in proportion than the price at home. The demand for coke continues extremely good, and the constant extension of the railway system must ensure this, especially when the iron trade continues brisk; of course, the present price of pigs offers every inducement to increase the make, and that trade is in a flourishing state at present. The new rolling-mills recently erected at Abbott's Works, in Gateshead, are now in full operation, and a large business is being done at them. As previous to the opening of these mills all the manufactured iron required at the works was purchased, the shareholders in this prosperous limited company may expect increased dividends during the present year. The Nine-Hours Movement still continues to attract much attention, and several partial strikes have already taken place. The coal miners in the two counties were up to last week in a state of most profound quiet; since the termination of the strike at Cramlington, indeed, there has not been a discordant note, and it is acknowledged that they are, generally speaking, at all the works earning higher wages than at any former time. It is, however, understood that a demand has been made, or request forwarded, to the owners of one of the large collieries in Northumberland for an advance of upwards

of 20 per cent. on the present wages. And it is very remarkable that the company referred to are not members of the Steam Coal Association; the whole of the steam coalowners, with only two exceptions, are members of this society, and one of those firms have received the notice referred to.

The Limited Liability Companies hitherto started in this district are all doing well, and paying good dividends, and this is only what might naturally be expected, for, although the principle has not been so generally applied as in other districts, yet the concerns where it has been adopted have little of a speculative character about them, and the only difference caused by the change from a private firm to a public company is the extension of business caused by the increase of capital. The works of Mr. George Hopper and Sons, near Houghton-le-Spring, and immediately adjoining the main line of the North-Eastern Railway, are shortly to be taken up by a company of this kind, for the purpose of having them further developed and extended. These works have been among the most prosperous in this part of the country, and have risen very rapidly from a moderate-sized workshop to an extensive and prosperous manufacturing establishment. The works have been, from the first, most convenient for the supply of the collieries, which surround them on every side, with wagons, both for surface and underground use, and also for castings, rails, and all other materials required at such works. The new company have, therefore, an excellent and profitable business to commence with, consisting of rolling-mills, engine shops, foundries, and wagon shop, besides other smaller manufactures carried on. The works are now known as the Britannia Ironworks, but the new company will be known as the North-Eastern Iron and Wagon Company. The main new feature to be introduced, or rather extended, is the manufacture of railway wagons and trucks, either for hire or sale, and it is well known that full and most profitable employment can be found for any additional capital that may be applied to this branch. The demand for wagons for the conveyance of coal and coke, &c., in this district is unlimited, and the want of a large wagon-building firm in the district has been most seriously felt; indeed, ample employment can be found for several similar companies. Looking at the whole concern, a better prospect for a company certainly cannot be desired, and large profits are pretty certain to be made. The sum to be paid for the works is 80,000l., the present owners, however, taking shares to the amount of 20,000l. The nominal capital is to be 200,000l., but it is not expected that more than half of this will be required to be called up. A considerable portion of the capital has been already subscribed for, and it is intended to close the list of applications immediately. As the scheme has progressed thus far with scarcely any public announcement, it shows that the public have confidence in the affair, and considering the advantages of site, in the centre of the largest colliery district in the world, and within easy distance of the large timber port of Sunderland, and also contiguous to the Cleveland Iron district, there can be little doubt the shares will be eagerly taken up.

Mr. John Lishman, resident viewer for the Consett Iron Company Collieries, has had a splendid centre seconds gold lever watch and gold guard presented to him on the occasion of leaving the employ of the Consett Iron Company for a more lucrative situation at Kildale, under Sir W. Armstrong and Co. A handsome electroplated silver kettle, with lamp and stand, were also presented to Mrs. Lishman.

## REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

APRIL 5.—The Iron Trade presents some slight indications of recovery from the dullness which has characterised the whole of the quarter. The fact that Russian orders for nearly 50,000 tons of railway iron are in the market, all for delivery this year, imparts strength, for though not a ton of this large quantity may be made in Staffordshire, which is almost out of the market for rails, it will occupy the works in competing districts, and send other orders from the Taff and the Tees to the Trent and the Tame. There is good reason to expect an improved demand for iron by the close of April or early in May. Even should the two German powers launch into hostile collision the forces they are gathering towards their common frontiers, a war demand for iron would probably not be smaller than the peace requirements which it would suspend. Pig-iron is firm. Mr. S. Griffith, in his monthly Circular, expresses an opinion that Scotch pig-iron will not collapse so speedily as some anticipate, and even ventures to predict that it will go up to 84s., and as long as the price of Scotch pig keep up he thinks, and there is little doubt of it, that Staffordshire pig must get harder rather than relax.

The change in the organisation of the Ironmasters' Association of South Staffordshire and East Worcestershire was noticed in the *Mining Journal* last week, and the necessity for considering the basis of the association was urged some three years ago in this letter. The importance of the step formally resolved upon this day week justifies the insertion of the official statement in full, which is as follows:—

At the close of the year 1864 a committee was appointed to govern the trade, which committee included eight gentlemen, who were to take the chairmanship in rotation. At the same time an honorary secretary was appointed, and power was given him to appoint a paid assistant secretary, if he deemed it desirable, which appointment took place in the ordinary course. The funds of the association were formerly constituted as a Chairman's fund and deputation fund, the former part being paid by a call made from time to time to cover the ordinary expenses of the trade, which the Chairman himself regulated. The deputation fund was used solely to cover the legal and such other expenses as fairly belonged to the whole body of the iron-producing community, the subscribers to the Chairman's fund being alone considered the members of the association who attended at the regular quarterly meetings; but calls were made periodically for the deputation fund. It was then proposed, and carried unanimously, that the funds of the association should be merged, and that all subscribers to that fund should become, *ipso facto*, members of the association, the governing powers remaining as of yore. In accordance with this proposition, a call will be made of 5s. per puddling furnace and 21s. per blast-furnace, it being understood that no further call will be made to the Chairman's fund; and very great confidence was expressed that this action will meet with the willing support of the entire iron-producing community in this district. The rules, which will be circulated, will regulate only the internal affairs of the association, whose main object is to look to the general interests of the association, in parliamentary bills and other matters.

It seems rather likely that the introduction of pig-makers, and of so many manufacturers of Finished Iron who do not pretend to adhere to the Trade List of Prices, will before very long lead to the discontinuance of the system, which is getting rather obsolete, of fixing an official scale of prices at all. Staffordshire can no longer rule the market; and so many Staffordshire makers sell for what they can get, that it is a question whether the official list is longer desirable. In connection with wages, whilst it furnishes a basis which was long acted upon with occasional contests, it probably now only tends to precipitate alterations in the rate of wages, which, but for the formal change of prices, often lasting only a few weeks, would not have been necessary.

NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE COAL AND IRONMASTERS' ASSOCIATION.—The quarterly meeting of the association was held at Stoke-upon-Trent, on Thursday. The prices of finished iron already in operation were confirmed, and it was reported that, although a more hopeful tone prevailed, the works were by no means fully employed. Pig-iron was said to be selling freely at a reduction of 2s. 6d. upon the prices ruling a few weeks back, or 37s. 6d. per ton. The lowness of the stocks tends to keep this branch of the trade firm. Of the 36 blast-furnaces in the district, 29 are "in" and 7 "out." Last quarter's prices are to be maintained, as far as ironstone is concerned, and there is a fair demand. Prices may be stated (but only in general terms) to be for furnace mine from 10s. 6d. to 11s. 6d. per ton, and for Pennystone and chalky mine 12s. to 14s., in trucks or boats. The coal trade is very good, owing to the prosperous state of the earthenware trade.

Mr. BINNEY, F.R.S., exhibited at the Manchester Literary and Scientific Society a singular mineral, which Mr. Ward, of Longton, had found in a nodule of clay ironstone from the North Staffordshire coal field. At first sight it looked like a fossil coral of the genus *Cyathophylloids*, but on more careful examination it appears to be a mineral mass in a semi-crystalline state. The form of the mineral appears to have been spheroidal, with crystals radiating from the centre. By the kindness of Dr. Crace-Calvert, he has ascertained the specimen to consist chiefly of carbonate of lime, carbonate of iron, and phosphate of lime, with traces of magnesia, alumina, and organic matter, and 10 per cent. of silica. He also exhibited a beautiful white specimen of carbonate of strontia, obtained from a vein of carbonate of lime. It occurred among the lime in radiated masses, similar to those of carbonate of barites, as sometimes found in veins of sulphate of barites. This mineral has been obtained in considerable abundance, but up to this time it is believed that no use has been found for it on a large scale.

## DERBYSHIRE, YORKSHIRE, AND LANCASHIRE.

APRIL 5.—The Easter holidays, as usual, have been the means of considerably diminishing the out-put of iron and coal, in Derbyshire and Yorkshire particularly. Still the orders for nearly every quality of iron are sufficient to keep the workmen on full time. Pipes and bars are in good demand, whilst the heavy armour-plate establishments are doing a large trade, there being an increasing demand for the best makes. At Elsecar the greater part of the puddlers of the Messrs. Dawes remain out, refusing to work the iron as given out some time since, in consequence of its being too "grey," and requiring considerably more than the average time in manipulation. The iron-making establishments on the Lincolnshire side of the Trent are doing a large business, and with the present demand for the best pig, the trade in that locality promises to be very brisk. The ore is remarkably good, and containing a large quantity of manganese it realises a higher price in the market than the Yorkshire or Derbyshire. In the Cleveland district the iron trade is in every way buoyant, the mills being kept fully going, and large quantities of finished iron being completed for home consumption and for export. As in other districts, there is an increasing demand for ship-plates, which promises to be considerably augmented as the season advances, and the differences existing between shipbuilders and their workmen settled. The make of pig-iron is gradually increasing, and considerable quantities have been

shipped of late. Machine-makers have been kept fully going, as have builders of locomotive and other engines. In the neighbourhood of Leeds there is a large business being done in steel tyres, the supply not being quite equal to the demand.

The Coal Trade in South Yorkshire has been very quiet during the week, and the quantity sent out of the pits very small, owing to the men not being at work; still the orders in hand are very fair for steam coal, large quantities being sent into Lincolnshire, as well as to Leeds, Sheffield, and other manufacturing towns. Owing to the bursting of the canal near Barnsley, there has been a falling off in the trade by water, but it is expected that in a day or two the damage done will be made good, and business resumed as usual. For engine and coke slack there is a brisk enquiry, and of the former the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway are daily forwarding supplies to the cotton districts.

The Rotherham, Masbro', and Holmes Colliery dispute has terminated, the manager having conceded an advance of 4d., and, in some instances, as much as 7d. per score cox, whilst the daymen and horse-drivers have had their wages increased 2d. per day.

At the extensive collieries of Messrs. Newton, Chambers, and Co., Thornecliffe and Westwood, there is no alteration in the state of affairs, the men appearing determined not to yield, whilst the masters are endeavouring to obtain funds from a distance. They have so far succeeded as to be able to keep one of their pits going, and are in expectation of shortly being in a position to resume work at the others. The men are receiving pay from the funds of the Miners' Association (whose income is about 320l. per fortnight) at the rate of 240l. per fortnight.

The old saying of "sending coals to Newcastle" has, a few days since, been literally carried out, one of the principal firms at Barnsley having forwarded several wagons of best "hards" to a distant (Glasgow). A good deal of coal is also being sent from the Shireoaks Colliery, in Nottinghamshire, to the ironworks at Penistone, it being considered by the company to be superior for steel-making purposes to the Barnsley or Silstone seams, which are close at hand.

In Lancashire the coal trade is characterised by considerable briskness, and orders to hand are likely to keep the business active. The various ironworks are kept fully going, and the same may be said with regard to machinists and engineers. On the Mersey, and at other places, shipbuilding is increasing in activity, and there is every prospect of there being a very large demand for plates as the season advances. For heavy armour-plates, also, there promises to be a good enquiry, from the number of orders for vessels of war for foreign governments.

The Chesterfield and Midland Silkstone Colliery Chancery proceedings are advancing but very slowly. The view which the Vice-Chancellor is taking of this company is far more equitable and satisfactory to the creditors and shareholders than some of them at first believed from the course which was originally being taken, and there is a hope that something will be realised in the shape of a dividend, which hitherto has been looked upon as a vain hope. The Devonshire Coal Company, which is an adjoining colliery, is experiencing not a tithe of the water difficulties which all along beset the Chesterfield Silkstone, and the works are progressing very satisfactorily. Since our last notice of the Tupton Coal and Iron Company nothing important has transpired. The men are ripping the drawing-shaft, and the engines, with all their water-lifting apparatus, are drawing as fast as they can to empty the mine of water. The new line of the Sheffield and Chesterfield Railway will pass through the premises of the company just mentioned. The whole of the line is now let from end to end. The works at the Sheffield end have been let to Messrs. G. Thompson and Co. The shafts of the large tunnel have been sunk to the required depth. The large cutting at the Sheffield end is progressing satisfactorily. The line from Dronfield to Chesterfield has been let to Messrs. Eckersley and Baylis, who will commence active operations immediately.

We have referred on several former occasions to the quiet but energetic efforts which the paid delegates of the Miners' Union were making in the mining districts of Derbyshire by the formation of local branches in almost every colliery district, however remote, and on Good Friday there was a meeting of miners from Staveley and the surrounding neighbourhood, but the gathering was such a complete failure that a public-house dancing-room was capacious enough to hold the assembled meeting, even though the day was Good Friday, of which advantage was taken owing to the miners not being at work. After an ineffectual attempt to get an independent chairman, the President appointed was Mr. Joseph Edwards, the agent employed by the society, who began by bailing-out the colliery owners past and present, and who stated that formerly 14 or 15 hours, or indeed any number of hours the master liked, was called a day. Seven hours a day he considered were sufficient for any man. After assuring them that every collier got one-fourth more coals than he was paid for, he condemned the "batty system," alluding more especially to the Butterley Colliery Company, which he described as iniquitous. Again he charged coalmasters with acting unfairly to Union men, putting them in the worst places in the pit, and compelling them to leave their houses, thus forcing them to walk 4 or 5 miles a day. After these points had been dilated upon the subject of the miners' grievances was forgotten, and the speakers were engaged in hanging the poor colliers for two hours the subject of the strike at Sheffield, with the view of getting subscriptions, but the colliers did not know the meaning of the new subject introduced as affecting them, and they were unwilling to contribute.

There is nothing material to notice in connection with the Derbyshire lead mines, the holidays having interfered with the regular work. Mill Dam is expected to pay another dividend shortly, whilst several of the others are driving through dead work to get to the vein, but as the work produces about as much ore as liquidates the current expenses, the shareholders not being called upon for fresh capital are more content to wait than they otherwise would be. The Moss Rake Lead and Smelting Company's stock is being taken up satisfactorily, and those in the neighbourhood anticipate that a fourth of the estimated capital will be sufficient to put matters into such a practical shape that the earnings of the company will not necessitate a further call, unless there should be proposed a scheme which would absorb a large amount of capital.

## REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

APRIL 5.—The result of the Preliminary Meeting of Ironmasters was generally anticipated in this district, for it was clear that in the present position of the trade no other course could safely be adopted than that of confirming old prices. Since the meeting a slightly better feeling has sprung up, and some buyers are known to have given out orders that they had withheld for several weeks, in the hope, no doubt, of being able to place them at lower quotations. From the States the advices received continue of a contradictory character, and specifications do not arrive as rapidly as expected, although they are of a little more value than they were a month ago. A few weeks time will decide as to what amount of trade will be done with America during the spring and summer months. There is no change to note in the Eastern enquiry, and on South American account there is an average business doing. The expectations held out in previous reports of a brisk demand from Russia are about to be verified, several very large contracts for railway iron being about to be offered for competition. These contracts will, in the aggregate, reach to nearly 47,000 tons, so that the prospects of the rail trade are by no means discouraging. It is well known that South Wales has hitherto secured the lion's share of Russian orders, and there is no reason to anticipate a different result as regards the future. Home requirements have increased to a small extent, and, with cheaper money, a still further increase is looked forward to. In pig-iron there is a large business transacted, and it is hardly necessary to add that quotations are firm. Steam coal merchants report an excellent demand, and, with fair weather, the collieries are likely to be kept fully employed. House qualities all in moderate request, and prices show no change.

Mr. Bates, of Risca, has been appointed to succeed Mr. Moody as colliery viewer at the Cyfarthfa Collieries. Mr. Bates's successor has not yet been named.

The negotiations which have been in progress for some time for the purchase of the Cwmbran furnaces by the Patent Nut and Bolt Company (Limited) have terminated unsuccessfully, and the furnaces will continue to be worked by the old proprietors, Messrs. Roper and Co.

At the Bristol and South Wales Union Railway meeting, a question was asked as to when it was likely the high-level bridge scheme would be commenced. The Chairman (Mr. J. Bates) replied that he had no information upon the point, and could not say when the project would go on. It is reported in some quarters that a more feasible and less costly scheme will be brought forward in the next session of Parliament, under the auspices of the two great companies, the Great Western and the Midland, which, if successful, will completely supersede the high-level bridge project.

The Llanelly Iron Shipping Company (Limited) directors have determined to increase the capital from 25,000l. to 60,000l., by the issue of 5000 shares, of 8l. each. The success of this company is a proof of the advantages which South Wales possesses for carrying on a profitable iron shipping trade.

Mr. Overton's return of inquiries held for the northern division of Glamorgan shows a total for the last quarter of eighty-six, thirty-two of which were contributed by the Gethin Colliery explosion. There were six cases of suffocation, eight from falls of roof in coal mines, three from explosions, three from falls down the shaft and sump, and eight from accidents by trams and on railways.

The Pembroke and Tenby Railway extension to Whitland is now so far advanced that coal and culm trains run daily from the Merton Colliery to Pembroke, Pater, &c. When the line is completed to Whitland, which is expected to be accomplished by July next, a very considerable coal and culm traffic is likely to pass over the railway to the neighbouring collieries, for excepting South Pembroke, the nearest coal district is at least fifty miles distant.

The prices quoted for lead, iron, and tin-plates, by Messrs. Marrall and Stothert, of Cardiff, for April, are precisely the same as those for last month, given in my letter of March 1.

The arrivals at Swansea include:—The Henry Bath, from Tongoy, with 710 tons copper regulus, for H. Bath and Sons; the Hawkeye, from Tongoy, with 30 tons copper ore, 300 tons copper regulus, 240 tons ingot copper, and 175 tons unwrought copper. In pigs, for H. Bath and Sons; the Santa, from San Francisco, with 1154 tons copper ore, and 76 tons silver ore, for Wood and Co.; the Ascelia, from Chanrad, with 630 tons copper ore, for Richardson and Co.; the Havre, from Havre, with 2 tons copper, in pigs, for H. Bath and Sons; the Alma, from Cherbourg, with 303 tons iron ore, for W. Crawshaw. The Henry Bath and the Hawkeye were the two vessels which arrived out immediately after the blockade of the six ports in Chili by the Spaniards; and from the masters' reports it appears they had very little difficulty in obtaining cargoes. The other portion of the Swansea fleet are on their passage.

THE FOREST OF DEAN.—It is satisfactory to note that steps are about to be taken to develop the almost inexhaustible mineral resources of the Forest, and the Forest of Dean Consolidated Iron Company (Limited) is the title of one undertaking, having for its object the establishment of works at Lydney, for



the manufacture of pig-iron. Two other projects are in contemplation, and as a proof of the demand for Forest pigs, it may be stated that the existing companies engaged in the trade are building several new blast-furnaces. When the East of England and Dock scheme was promoted last year, it was believed that a large proportion of this trade would be secured for Newport, but the withdrawal of the East of England bill, owing to the difficulties experienced in the purchase of lands, at once put an end to this expectation, and it is now evident that Sydney is to have the benefit of what was originally intended for Newport.

**THE TIN-PLATE TRADE.**—The quarterly meeting of the members of the trade was held at the Bell Hotel, Gloucester, on Wednesday, Mr. Woodruffe in the chair. There was a numerous attendance. A rather lengthened discussion took place on the present position and prospects of the trade, and special reference was made to the opinion which prevails in commercial circles that a monetary crisis is impending in America. From what fell from the several speakers, there was evidently a belief that the apprehended crisis will either be averted, or, at least, it will not prove anything like so serious as anticipated in some quarters. The home demand was reported to be moderately good, and the average orders on makers' books are, it appears, sufficient to carry them over the next three months: 31s. per box for charcoal iron, delivered at Liverpool, and other qualities in proportion, had been obtained during the past quarter, and it was unanimously resolved that the price should be fixed at 34s. for the present quarter. Among the buyers represented were Messrs. Nash and Co., of Liverpool, and the representatives of several London firms were also present. The members, as usual, dined together after the meeting.

**SOUTH WALES INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERS.**—The next meeting is to be held at Merthyr, on Wednesday, the 25th, when some interesting papers will be read and discussed.

**DREADFUL BOILER EXPLOSION.**—A frightful boiler explosion took place on Wednesday, at the Cwmfelin Tinworks, near Swansea, the property of Messrs. Davis and Son. Several lives were lost. Fuller particulars will be given in next week's report.

The following are the Government Returns of the exports of articles identified with mining, the produce and manufacture of Great Britain, for the twelve months ending Dec. 31, 1865; and also as compared with the twelve months ending Dec. 31, 1864; extracted from the "Accounts relating to Trade and Navigation," published by the Board of Trade:—

DECLARED VALUE FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDING DEC. 31, 1865.	1864.	1865.	Increase.
Coal and culm .....	£1,165,773	£1,431,492	£265,719
Hardware and cutlery:—			
Surgical instruments ..	£101,091	£107,554	6,463
Agricultural implements ..	515,192	549,247	34,055
Other sorts .....	3,197,424	4,113,707	916,283
Machinery:—			
Steam-engines .....	1,617,117	1,952,658	335,541
Other sorts .....	3,231,475	4,848,593	1,617,118
Total .....	£13,128,073	£19,979,295	£6,851,222
Metals:—Iron—Pig .....	£1,412,352	£1,591,063	178,711
Bar .....	2,213,123	2,213,123	—
Railroad .....	3,541,296	3,541,296	—
Wire .....	416,615	450,639	34,024
Wire telegraphic .....	218,464	149,679	168,785
Castings .....	670,111	771,124	101,013
Hoops .....	1,776,652	1,597,604	179,048
Wrought .....	2,457,406	2,474,371	16,965
Old .....	13,818	12,638,553	12,624,735
Steel .....	890,395	779,487	110,908
Copper—Unwrought .....	588,147	496,957	91,190
Wrought .....	2,912,137	2,290,850	621,287
Other sorts .....	167,266	3,665,540	3,498,274
Brass .....	234,913	234,222	691
Lead—Pig .....	73,174	582,569	509,395
Ore .....	167,680	187,040	19,360
Tin—Unwrought .....	482,147	490,401	8,254
Tin-plates .....	1,263,246	1,482,766	219,520
Zinc .....	112,083	91,964	20,119
Grand total .....	£33,360,904	£33,584,500	£223,596
Less decrease:—Steel, 110,908; copper, 73,174; brass, 17,914; lead, 177,247; zinc, 17,119.			1,038,484
Total increase .....			£224,634

The following are the Government Returns of the exports of articles identified with mining, the produce and manufacture of Great Britain, for the two months ending Feb. 28, 1866; and also as compared with the two months ending Feb. 28, 1865; extracted from the "Accounts relating to Trade and Navigation," published by the Board of Trade:—

DECLARED VALUE FOR THE TWO MONTHS ENDING FEB. 28, 1866.	1865.	1866.	Increase.
Coal and culm .....	£300,952	£585,837	£284,885
Hardware and cutlery:—			
Surgical instruments ..	£2,047	£78,121	75,074
Agricultural implements ..	9,939	73,946	64,007
Other sorts .....	396,062	619,048	222,986
Machinery:—			
Steam-engines .....	302,704	213,616	89,088
Other sorts .....	465,546	768,250	302,704
Total .....	£1,182,260	£1,819,025	£636,765
Metals:—Iron—Pig .....	£130,183	£150,135	20,052
Bar .....	279,435	354,526	75,091
Railroad .....	304,631	425,480	120,849
Wire .....	14,164	64,069	49,905
Wire telegraphic .....	14,583	39,338	24,755
Castings .....	76,509	101,936	25,427
Hoops .....	187,424	254,056	66,632
Wrought .....	262,647	338,930	76,283
Old .....	411	1,307,048	1,306,637
Steel .....	89,744	151,192	61,448
Copper—Unwrought .....	85,496	84,635	861
Wrought .....	501,670	214,072	287,598
Other sorts .....	26,714	12,282	14,432
Brass .....	71,806	97,272	25,466
Lead—Pig .....	17,185	88,991	71,806
Ore .....	69,039	68,501	538
Tin—Unwrought .....	180,199	289,772	109,573
Tin-plates .....	13,739	23,674	9,935
Zinc .....			
Grand total .....	£1,159,311	£4,553,740	£3,394,429
Less decrease:—Machinery, 171,470; copper, 251,791; tin unwrought, 538; zinc, 17,119.			943,799
Total increase .....			£3,498,220

**COAL MARKET.**—The arrivals this week have been important—208 ships of all kinds. Household coals opened at a reduction of 1s. per ton, and a large business done. Hartley's have been in good demand, and quote an advance of 6d. Haswell Wallend, 18s. 6d.; Lambton Wallend, 18s.; Braddell's Hutton Wallend, 17s.; Kelloe Wallend, 16s.; South Hartlepool Wallend, 16s.; Cowpen Hartley, 17s.; Hasting's Hartley, 17s.; Bate's Tanfield, 14s. 6d. Unsold, 19 cargoes: 15 ships at sea.

**PROPOSED SALE OF COLLIERIES BELONGING TO THE NORTH EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.**—At the Queen's Head, Newcastle, on Tuesday, an attempt was made to sell, by auction, the following collieries belonging to the North-Eastern Railway Company. For the South Kellie, Coxhoe, Crow Tree, and Hough Hall Collieries, Mr. Morrison bid 17,000l., but no other offer being made they were reserved at 70,000l. For the West Hutton and Clarence Hutton, &c., Mr. Morrison bid 30,000l.; there being no other bid, the reserve was taken at 10,000l. Quarription Hill Top Farm put up at 25,000l., and Mr. Tiplady and Mr. Griffith bid at 55,000l., but the reserve was 45,000l. The collieries, will, therefore, be disposed of, in all probability, by private contract.

**BYCHTON COAL, CANNEL, AND IRON COMPANY, MOSTYN (Limited).**—Vice-Chancellor Sir Wm. Page Wood has appointed Mr. Edward Roberts, accountant, of Liverpool, to be official liquidator of this company.

**UNITED MERTHYR COLLIERIES COMPANY (Limited).**—Among the numerous petitions to the Court of Chancery in connection with public companies was one lately presented to wind-up—the United Merthyr Collieries Company (Limited). The shareholder who presented the petition consented to withdraw it, and is now no longer a shareholder in the company. Very shortly after this withdrawal, and following closely upon the heels of a call of 22.10s. per share, a circular was issued to the shareholders, convening an extraordinary general meeting for March 2, at which meeting resolutions were passed to wind-up the company voluntarily under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1862, and to appoint two liquidators, one of whom is the manager and secretary of the company. These resolutions were confirmed at a second extraordinary general meeting, held on Friday, March 23, but not before the very small body of shareholders present—there were not at any time more than twenty people in the room—had very plainly expressed their opinions concerning the position in which the company was placed. The United Merthyr Collieries Company (Limited) commenced operations in April, 1854, the usual prospectus statements having been submitted to the public. The capital asked for was 120,000l., in 6000 (20s.) shares. The amount to be paid for the property (two collieries) to be transferred to the company was 57,600l. fully paid-up shares, 42,600l.; mortgages, extending over a period of ten years, 25,000l.; and the balance payable in cash by instalments. To carry out those intentions the capital asked for was certainly not excessive; what will be said, then, when the very first report presented to the shareholders, dated Sept. 25, 1855, it was stated that "nearly 2000 shares of the company, representing a sum of 40,000l., remain subscribed for," and, again referring to the report, the number of shares in the hands of the public, apart from the vendors' shares, is set down as 1411? May not the small body of unfortunate shareholders now ask why was the company ever proceeded with in the face of so small an application for shares from the public, more especially when the burden of the report already alluded to is insufficiency of capital? The result of 15 months' operations (from April, 1854, to June, 1855) was a profit (exclusive of charges for preliminary expenses and interest) of 369l. 19s. 9d., and the capital account showed liabilities amounting to 76,000l., exclusive of the total amount received from shareholders—69,000l., of which 57,160l. represented vendors' shares. An agreement has been entered into to dispose of the whole of the property, plant, and stock of the company, for the sum of 80,000l., and putting this sum against the liabilities already alluded to (76,000l.), the prospects to the shareholders are most discouraging; in fact, they seem never likely to see any of their money returned to them.

**ST. CUTHBERT LEAD SMELTING COMPANY (Limited).**—The Master of the Rolls has appointed Mr. Samuel Lovelock, accountant, of Coleman-street, City, to be official liquidator of this company.

**THE TIN TRADE.**—Mr. L. Th. van Houten (Rotterdam, March 31) writes—Tin has been quiet throughout this month, and the price has further declined. The public sale of Banca, which took place on the 22d inst., established the lowest price since the year 1851. Banca changed hands at 53 fl. in the early part of the month, and, with a limited demand, gradually declined to 51 fl. On the 22d inst. the 111,746 slabs offered in public sale fetched from 49 1/2 fl. to 51 1/2 fl., the average price being 49 86-100 fl. Since the sale some business has been done at 50 1/2 fl., with two months' prompt, and at 49 1/2 fl. with fourteen days' prompt. In Billiton tin no sales are reported. To-day's quotation is 49 1/2 fl. Five hundred pounds of Straits tin, sold about some months ago, have just arrived per *Copernicus*. The position on Banca tin in Holland on March 31, according to the official returns of the Dutch Trading Company, were—

	1866.	1865.	1864.
Import in March .....	12,947	18,672	13,585
Total three months .....	68,630	71,514	49,059
Deliveries in March (old warrants) ..	8,960	9,640	6,085
" " ex sale, March 22 ..	8,276	9,640	6,085
Total in March .....	17,236	19,280	12,170
Total three months .....	37,145	18,847	20,410
Stock second hand (old warrants) ..	67,990	48,050	55,098
" " ex sale, March 22 103,400 ..	—	—	—
Total .....	171,460	48,050	55,098
Unsold stock .....	48,054	150,918	102,025
Total stock .....	219,514	198,968	157,123
Quotation, March 31 (old terms) ..	50 fl.	55 1/2 fl.	67 fl.

The preceding returns of 1865, compared with those of 1864, exhibit—A decrease of the import for March equal to 180 tons; a decrease of the import for the three months equal to 173 tons; an increase of the deliveries for March equal to 239 tons; an increase of the deliveries for the three months equal to 576 tons; an increase of the stock second-hand equal to 2887 tons; a decrease of the unsold stock equal to 3240 tons; an increase of the total stock equal to 647 tons; and a decline of the quotation of 5 1/2 fl., equal to 8l. 15s. per ton. The Government returns for the month of January are as follows:—

EXPORT OF TIN.	1866.	1865.	1864.
Germany .....	136	75	69
Belgium .....	50	44	17
England .....	46	15	—
France .....	51	27	16
Hamburg .....	12	—	—
United States .....	96	—	—
Other countries .....	4	6	—
Total .....	391	165	98

According to the official returns, the import of tin for consumption in France has been—

	1866.	1865.	1864.
England .....	89	809	195
Belgium .....	186	36	13
Holland .....	18	34	41
Other countries .....	293	379	356
Total .....	293	379	356

The ironstone business of Messrs. G. E. Bevan and Co., of Northampton, is about to pass into the hands of a limited liability company, under the title of G. E. Bevan and Co. (Limited). It is understood that, as all the shares proposed to be now issued in excess of those retained by the present proprietors have been already allotted privately, no call will be made for subscriptions in the open market.

At the Nerubudda Coal and Iron Company meeting, to be held April 11, the report of the directors, to be submitted, congratulates the shareholders upon the satisfactory condition of the collieries and works in general. In spite of drawbacks, in the shape of floods, and consequent damage both to the bridge and underground work, considerable progress has been made during the past year. The three seams of coal are now laid open, cross-heads driven, and the collieries put in a position to raise 1200 tons per week. The shaft will now drain the workings, and future floods will be provided against, by fitting heavy doors to both the main engine incline and river entrance to the mines. All native erections being thatched, fires are of frequent occurrence; the building used as a store was burned down last dry season, but is now re-built, in stone, with arched stone roof, to prevent future accidents of the same kind. The directors regret to announce the death of their mining engineer, Mr. Blackwell, whose health was, doubtless, very much injured through exposure to the climate while opening out the colliery before the necessary buildings could be erected. They desire to testify to the great advantages derived by the company from Mr. Blackwell's active and conscientious discharge of his duties in India, but, possessing a most able manager on the spot, they do not intend filling up the post so unfortunately left vacant. The plan of a railway, connecting an important military station with the company's iron fields and collieries having been submitted to the board (the importance of which, as a third distinct outlet for the company's coal, being most apparent), two directors have consented to join a provisional board, and the project itself is now under the consideration of the Government of India. The strictest economy compatible with efficient working has been practised, and every effort directed to the sole object of being able to supply large quantities of coal when the railway shall be completed to within a reasonable distance of the colliery. It is encouraging to see that coal, which a few years since was at 35s. and 40s. in Bombay, is now selling at 72s. per ton.

We understand that Mr. Petherick is appointed resident agent at the El Chico Mines, and from his known energetic character we may expect good results.

**COLORADO AND NEVADA PROPERTIES.**—A COMPETENT ENGINEER, proceeding shortly to the above districts for the purpose of reporting on a mining property, is OPEN TO AN ARRANGEMENT FOR INSPECTING ONE OR TWO OTHERS ON EQUITABLE TERMS.—Address, "Engineer," care of Barker and Co., Castle-court, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, E.C.

**WHEEL BASSET.**—WANTED, for this mine, TWO EXPERIENCED UNDERGROUND AGENTS, who have been accustomed to copper and tin mines.—Applications to be made personally to the Committee, at the mine, on Wednesday next, the 11th inst., at 11 o'clock. Candidates should in the meantime forward their testimonials to the purser, Mr. F. W. DARR.

**WANTED, AN EXPERIENCED COPPER REFINER,** for the TYNE METAL EXTRACTING COMPANY'S WORKS, near NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. To a competent party, a permanent engagement and liberal encouragement will be given.—Applications, with name and address, and previous employers, to be addressed to Mr. JONATHAN THOMSON, 146, Buchanan-street, Glasgow.

**WANTED, by a young man, a SITUATION as a MINE AGENT or MANAGER.** He has been accustomed to the lead mines all his lifetime. He can produce first-class testimonials. Salary, £100 per annum.—Apply to "L. 50," Post-office, Devil's Bridge, Aberystwith.

**WANTED, STEAM PUMPING AND DRAWING ENGINES.**—A NEW or SECOND-HAND 60 or 70 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, complete, with or without boilers, of not less than 12 tons each. Also, a NEW or SECOND-HAND DRAWING ENGINE, of 25 in. cylinder, with cage complete, and boiler of not less than 10 tons.—Letters, stating price, &c., to be addressed to Mr. W. G. POWELL, 192, Gresham House, London, E.C.

**TO CAPITALISTS.**—WANTED, A PARTNER IN ONE OF THE MOST PROMISING COLLIERIES IN NORTH WALES. The royalty is about 500 acres, and is already proved to contain four valuable seams of coal, adapted both for house and steam purposes, and the returns on the capital invested will be at least 50 per cent. annually. The capital is required for the full development of the concern, and if preferred the incoming partner may have the entire management, financially and otherwise.—Address, "W. 15," Post-office, Liverpool.

**TO COLLIERY PROPRIETORS AND OTHERS.**—TO BE SOLD, cheap, a HEMPEN CAPSTAN ROPE, 400 yards long and 4 inches diameter, no good as new.—Apply, "A. B. C.," Post-office, Stoke-on-Trent.

**COMMISSION AGENCY.**—A GENTLEMAN, residing in the heart of the West Cornwall mining district is WILLING TO UNDERTAKE THE SALE OF CANDLES, STEEL, ROPE, or any other MATERIALS USED IN MINING, on commission. The highest references will be given. Advertiser has a large mining connection. Apply, "H. W.," Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street.

**A GENTLEMAN, with a capital of about £10,000, WANTED TO JOIN THE ADVERTISER IN DEVELOPING WORKS IN SWEDEN,** particularly adapted for the manufacture of steel by the Bessemer process.—Apply by letter, to "B. W. B.," 8, Birchall-lane, E.C.

**A GENTLEMAN having an extensive connection with Merchants, Manufacturers, and others, would be GLAD TO UNDERTAKE THE SALE OF PATENTED ARTICLES or INVENTIONS, on commission.**—Apply to Mr. W. T. RAWLE, patent and mining agent, 8, Small-street, Bristol.

**£2000, Either in one or smaller amounts, REQUIRED TO CARRY OUT A PROJECT** that will RETURN OVER £50,000 per annum without risk. The object is to bring to the country vast areas of great value.—Address, "S.," Mining Journal Office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

**THE CONSERVATIVES AND "LIBERALS": THEIR PRINCIPLES AND POLICY.** Second Edition, with an Introduction on the REFORM QUESTION, &c. By J. H. MURCHISON, Esq., F.R.S. London: Saunders, Otley, and Co., 66, Brook-street, Hanover-street.

Mr. Murchison's pamphlet is clever, and will be useful. \* \* \* Mr. Murchison's heart was evidently in his task, and he has accomplished it as men who go to work in that spirit only can do.—Standard.

Mr. Murchison did good service during the last general election by his able and argumentative exposure of the pretensions, fallacies, and clap-traps of the Liberal candidates. He has now supplemented his former efforts by a timely and well-written pamphlet appropriately elicited by the meeting of the New Parliament. His purpose is to disabuse the public mind as to the righteous and legitimate claim of the Whigs to their self-chosen attribute of Liberal. This purpose he has successfully achieved. \* \* \* Such are the views of the liberality of the Conservatives, and of their predecessors, the old Tories, put forth in an able pamphlet by Mr. J. H. Murchison, a gentleman who took a leading part in the recent election for the eastern division of the county of Surrey.—Aberdeen Journal.

The author makes an excellent exposure of the "Liberals," and gives a just account of the principles and policy of their opponents.—Newcastle Daily Journal.

**CHARLES DAVEY AND CO. SAFETY FUSE MANUFACTURERS, ST. HELEN'S JUNCTION, LANCASHIRE.**

**OLD-ESTABLISHED MANUFACTURING TRADE TO BE DISPOSED OF,** the health of the proprietor requiring him to live away from Birmingham. Capital required, £12,000 to £15,000; or one or two thorough business men, with sufficient means, will be ADMITTED as PARTNERS, on conditions to be named. The concern is in full work, with a large and steadily-increasing trade.—Full particulars in prospectus, or the solicitors only, on application to "W. A.," care of B. Cheshire, Esq., Temple-lane, Birmingham.

**PRACTICAL GEOLOGY—KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.**—Prof. TENNANT, F.G.S., will COMMENCE a COURSE OF LECTURES on Friday morning, April 13, at Nine o'clock, having special reference to the APPLICATION OF GEOLOGY TO ENGINEERING, MINING, and AGRICULTURE. The lectures will be continued on each succeeding Wednesday and Friday, at the same hours. Fees, £1 11s. 6d. R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal.

**A VALUABLE SLATE PROPERTY ON SALE,** situated in the most favourable part of the FESTING DISTRICT; good water power, and within a short distance of the Festing Railway.—All particulars from "W. S. C.," box C, 87, Post-office, Liverpool.

**NOTICE—THE FREEHOLD LAND AND BRICK MAKING COMPANY (LIMITED).**—The directors of this company give notice that a DIVIDEND OF FIFTEEN PER CENT. for the last quarter is PAYABLE at the office of the company daily, from Eleven to Three o'clock, Wednesdays and Saturdays excepted. By order, CHARLES SEWELL, Sec. 150, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, E.C., April 4, 1866.

**METROPOLITAN DISTRICT RAILWAY COMPANY.**—Notice is hereby given, that NO FURTHER SUMS can be RECEIVED as PAYMENT in full in anticipation of CALLS, in respect of the scrip certificates of this company, after Saturday, the 14th of April, until further notice. 6, Westminster Chambers, Victoria-street, S.W. DEVON, Chairman.

**THE PHOSPHATE OF LIME COMPANY (LIMITED).**—At the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of this company, held at the company's office, Royal Exchange-buildings, E.C., this 4th day of April, 1866, THOS. BRADSHAW, Esq., in the chair.

Resolved unanimously:—  
1.—That the report and balance-sheet be adopted.  
2.—That Thos. Bradshaw, Esq., be re-elected a director of the company.  
3.—That J. Aiers Hankey, Esq., be re-elected a director of the company.  
4.—That Messrs. Robert Smith and F. A. Wiggins be appointed auditors of the company for the ensuing year.  
5.—That the thanks of the meeting be given to the Chairman, directors, and auditors.  
By order of the Board, W. S. BRUCE, Sec.

The warrants for the dividend, at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, will be ready for delivery to the proprietors at the office of the company on and after Monday, the 16th day of April inst.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the SIXTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the GREAT NORTHERN COPPER MINING COMPANY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA (LIMITED) will be held at the offices of the company, 1, Charlotte-row, City, London, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of April next, at Two o'clock, P.M.**

The Transfer-books will be closed this day, and will remain so closed until after the General Meeting. T. HANCOCK, Manager.

1, Charlotte-row, Mansion House, London, March 27, 1866.

**ANGLO-MEXICAN MINT OFFICE.**—Notice is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of shareholders in this company will be HELD at the offices, 4, Finsbury-place South, on TUESDAY, the 17th inst., when one director will be elected in the place of William Champion Jones, Esq., who goes out by rotation, but is eligible for re-election, and will be proposed accordingly. The chair will be taken at One o'clock precisely. ALFRED GODFREY, Sec. 4, Finsbury-place South, April 5, 1866.

**THE VAL ANTIGORIA GOLD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).**—Notice is hereby given, that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Val Antigoria Gold Mining Company (Limited) will be HELD at the offices of the said company, situated at No. 9a, Gr. J. St. Helen's, E.C., on MONDAY, the 9th day of April, at Half-past Two o'clock precisely, for the purpose of receiving the accounts and balance-sheet ending the 31st day of December, 1865, with reports of the auditor, and of the manager in Italy.

And that as soon as such business is concluded the meeting will resolve itself into an EXTRAORDINARY MEETING, for the purpose of considering and of passing (if approved) the following resolution, which is intended to be proposed to the meeting—viz., "That the following Article be added to the Articles of Association of the company:—'That the directors be authorised to pay to the vendors of the mines, the property of the company, a sum not exceeding £7500, in lieu of the fully paid-up shares to which such vendors were entitled as part of the consideration money, and the directors are hereby empowered to do all things necessary to carry out the foregoing arrangements.'"

The transfer books will be closed on Monday, the 24 April, and re-opened on Tuesday, the 10th of April. By order of the Directors, J. C. GOODMAN, Sec. Offices, No. 9a, Great St. Helen's, London, E.C., March 26, 1866.

**MR. GEORGE DARLINGTON, CONSULTING MINING ENGINEER** (Graduate of the Royal School of Mines), GROVE PARK, WREXHAM.—MR. DARLINGTON is OPEN TO ACCEPT ENGAGEMENTS TO REPORT UPON, MODEL, or ARRANGE MINES or MINING WORKS, and from his practical and varied experience in all kinds and classes of mines, both abroad and at home, especially on the Continent, in America, and in Australia, he can confidently offer his services to those who may require faithful reports or examinations of mining properties at home or abroad. MR. DARLINGTON speaks French and German fluently, and is acquainted with the mining laws of those countries.

**MR. E. T. NEWTON, MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENT MAKER, WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER, MARKET PLACE, ST. DAY, CORNWALL,** begs to inform mine agents, surveyors, and the public generally that he has opened a shop at the above place, where he will carry on the manufacturing of Miners' Dials, Theodolites, Levels, &c., and trusts, from the many years' experience he has had, having been connected with his father-in-law, the late Mr. Wilton, for nearly 14 years, and with the firm of Wilton and Co., as foreman for nearly six years, to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their orders. New and second-hand instruments in stock; repairing in all its branches. An Apprentice Wanted.

**MESSRS. C. THOMAS AND CO., CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERING OFFICES, POOLFOLD CHAMBERS, CHAPEL WALKS, MANCHESTER, AND REDRUTH, CORNWALL.**

**ROBERT LIBBY AND SON, MINE AND SHAREDEALERS, &c., CAMBORNE, CORNWALL,** Recommend the undermentioned mines for immediate investment:—  
West Great Work. East Lovell. Wheel Trannack. New Clifford. Rosewarne United.  
The above mines are quite safe for a great rise in price, and should be bought immediately. Mines inspected by competent agents.

**NORTH OF ENGLAND MINING AND ENGINEERING OFFICES, MANCHESTER.**

**MESSRS. HARVEY AND CO., MINING ENGINEERS, AGENTS, AND SHAREDEALERS, CLARENCE CHAMBERS, MANCHESTER,** are at all times in a position to deal in all the market Dividend and Progressive Mine shares, and also to advise on all mining matters, being practically acquainted with the business, and having a daily communication from the mining districts of Devon and Cornwall.



### IMPORTANT REDUCTION IN THE PRICES OF PORTABLE ENGINES FOR 1866.

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MANUFACTURERS OF PORTABLE AND FIXED STEAM ENGINES, MACHINERY FOR PUMPING, HOISTING, GRINDING, SAWING, &c. ENGINES FOR STEAM CULTIVATION, SELF MOVING ENGINES FOR COMMON ROADS, AND AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES GENERALLY.  
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**NICKEL AND COBALT REFINING, AND GERMAN SILVER WORKS.** 16, OZZELL STREET NORTH, BIRMINGHAM.

STE HEN BARKER begs to inform the Trade that he has the following articles on sale:—  
REFINED METALLIC NICKEL. | OXIDE OF COBALT. [WIRE, &c.]  
REFINED METALLIC BISMUTH. | GERMAN SILVER—IN INGOTS, SHEET NICKEL AND COBALT ORES PURCHASED.

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NEAR STOKES-UPON-TRENT, STAFFORDSHIRE.  
JOHN HENSHALL WILLIAMSON, MANUFACTURER AND REFINER.  
Purchaser of Borate of Lime and Tinical.

**NOTICE.**—Notice is hereby given, that the COAL BUSINESS CARRIED ON for many years by Mr. JOS. DUNSTAN will, on and after the 1st March next, be CONTINUED under the FIRM of J. DUNSTAN AND CO. To the above will be added the BUSINESS of GENERAL MERCHANTS, AUCTIONEERS, MINE BROKERS and SHAREDEALERS, MINE PURSERS, COMMISSION AGENTS, ACCOUNTANTS, &c.  
J. DUNSTAN and Co. hope, by strict application to all matters of business entrusted to their care, to merit a liberal share of public patronage.—Truro, January 24, 1866.

**COAL CUTTING MACHINERY.**—The WEST ARDSLEY COMPANY having, by recently patented improvements, perfected their coal cutting machinery, worked by compressed air, are NOW READY TO MAKE CONTRACTS for the CONSTRUCTION and USE of their MACHINES. The results of twelve months' experience in the working of these machines, by the West Ardsley Company, have proved most satisfactory, their use being found to CHEAPEN the COST and IMPROVE the average SIZE of the COAL, to LIGHTEN the LABOUR, and also to MODIFY the SANITARY CONDITION of the MINE. All communications to be made to Messrs. FIRTH, DONISTHORPE, and BOWEN, No. 8, Britannia-street, Leeds.

**NOTICE.**—The WEST ARDSLEY COMPANY, having reason to believe that their patents are being infringed upon, hereby give notice that they will TAKE LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AGAINST ALL PARTIES who may MAKE FOR SALE, or USE ANY MACHINERY in the construction of which any such INFRINGEMENT is MADE.

**GUN COTTON FOR BLASTING.**—The extended use of this material has enabled the manufacturers to issue a new List, showing a LARGE REDUCTION IN PRICE; and they now beg to call the attention of those interested in MINING and BLASTING OPERATIONS to the GRE AT SAVING IN TIME and COST which may be effected by the introduction of gun-cotton. Directions for use and full particulars obtained upon application to  
THOMAS PRENTICE AND CO.,  
173, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON; or  
GUN COTTON WORKS, STOWMARKET.

Patent Flat and Round Wire and Hemp Ropes, &c.  
**JOHN AND EDWIN WRIGHT, PATENTEES,**  
CITY OFFICE, 19, LONDON STREET, E.C.  
ESTABLISHED 1770.  
Manufacturers of every description of IMPROVED PATENT FLAT AND ROUND WIRE ROPES, From the very best quality of charcoal iron and steel wire. PATENT FLAT AND ROUND HEMP ROPES, SHIPS' RIGGING, SIGNAL AND FENCING STRAND, LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS, STEAM-PLUGH ROPES (made from Webster and Horsfall's patent steel), WIRE, HEMP, FLAX, ENGINE YARN, COTTON WASTE, &c. UNIVERSE WORKS, MILLWALL, POPLAR, LONDON. UNIVERSE WORKS, GARRISON STREET, BIRMINGHAM. No. 2, OSWALD STREET, GLASGOW. CITY OFFICE, No. 19, LONDON STREET, LONDON.

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### In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

**IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the NORTH HALLENBEAGLE TIN AND COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).**—TENDERS will be received at the Registrar's Office, Truro, until the 17th day of April next, stating the highest price which will be given for the MINE SETTS or GRANTS under and by virtue of which the mining operations of the said company have for some time past been carried on, and the ENGINE, MACHINERY, MATERIALS, and OTHER EFFECTS, now at NORTH HALLENBEAGLE TIN AND COPPER MINE, in the parish of St. Agnes, in the County of Cornwall.  
HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, Truro (Solicitors for the Petitioner).  
Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, March 28, 1866.

### In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

**IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the WHEEL SITHNEY AND CARNMEAL UNITED MINING COMPANY.**—Notice is hereby given, that a PETITION for the WINDING-UP of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY by the Court was, on the 28th day of March, presented to the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries by William Chappell, a contributory of the said company, and that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Vice-Warden, at the Prince's Hall, Truro, in the County of Cornwall, on Wednesday, the 25th day of April inst. at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon.  
Any contributory or creditor of the company may appear at the hearing and oppose the same, provided he has given at least two clear days' notice to the petitioner, his solicitors, or agents, of his intention to do so, such notice to be forthwith forwarded to the secretary of the Vice-Warden, P. P. Smith, Esq., Truro.  
Every such contributory or creditor is entitled to a copy of the petition and affidavit verifying the same, from the petitioner, his solicitors, or agents, within 24 hours after receiving the same, on payment of the regulated charge per folio.  
Adjudgments intended to be used at the hearing, in opposition to the petition, must be filed at the Registrar's Office, Truro, on or before the 21st day of April inst., and notice thereof must at the same time be given to the petitioner, his solicitors, or agents.  
HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, Truro, Cornwall (Solicitors for the Petitioner).  
Dated Truro, April 4, 1866.

### In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

**IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the WEST CLIFFORD UNITED TIN AND COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).**—TO BE SOLD, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at and upon the WEST CLIFFORD UNITED TIN AND COPPER MINES, situate in the parish of Gwennap, in the County of Cornwall, under the direction of the Registrar of the said Court, on Monday, the 23rd day of April inst., at Twelve o'clock at noon, subject to such conditions as shall be then and there produced, all the INTEREST of the said company of and in the DEMISES or GRANTS by virtue of which the mining operations of the said company have been carried on, and the undermentioned MINING MACHINERY, PITWORK, and MATERIALS, viz.:—

80 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, with THREE BOILERS, about 11 tons each.  
26 in. cylinder WINDING ENGINE, with BOILER about 10 tons.  
3 balance-bobs, with wrought-iron connection pieces; 30 fms. 12 in. house water lift, with H and doorkpieces; plunger pole and beam complete; 3 30 fms. 16 in. plunger lifts complete, 30 fms. 17 in. drawing lift complete, cylinders 120 fms. 14 in. and 13 in. main rods, with strapping plates complete; 20 fms. wood bucket rods, with plates complete; 320 fms. iron stave ladders, 140 fms. casing and dividing; knockers, with 120 fms. of knocker line; 2 shears, with shovels and pulley; steam capstan, with 160 fms. 16 in. capstan rope; 180 fms. 9-16 in. whim chain, 6 in. flat-bottom windrope, 19 9 fms. 6 in. pumps, 3 horse whims, tackles and pulleys; 2 poppet heads, with about 70 fms. stands and pulleys, 8 and 10 arm capstans; 6 in. capstan rope, about 140 fms.; new and old rope, new and old iron, 41 fms. iron staved ladders, 26 fms. 11 in. wood rods, 17 fms. 9 in. ditto, ladders, smith's bows, iron and wood cranes, smith's and miners' tools, jiggling machine, underground gig, wood bucking house, bruising mills, account-house furniture, and a variety of other effects in general use in mines.  
For further particulars, or to view the materials, apply to R. OLIVER, the officer of the Court, at the mines.  
JOSEPH ROBERTS, Solicitor, Truro.  
Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, 5th April, 1866.

### In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

**IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the WHEEL PROSPER MINING COMPANY.**—TO BE SOLD, under the direction of the Registrar of the said Court, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Tuesday, the 17th day of April inst., at Twelve o'clock at noon, at WHEEL PROSPER MINE, in the parish of Breage, within the said Stannaries, a very superior 30 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, 9 ft. stroke, with first piece of rod and boiler 8 tons, and fittings complete. Further particulars may be had on application to the said Registrar, or to Messrs. HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, Truro (Solicitors for the Petitioner).  
Dated Truro, April 5, 1866.

### In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

**IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the WEST CLIFFORD UNITED TIN AND COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).**—Notice is hereby given, that ALL CREDITORS of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY are REQUIRED, on or before the 14th day of April instant, to SEND IN THEIR NAMES AND ADDRESSES, and the AMOUNTS and PARTICULARS of THEIR SEVERAL CLAIMS on the said company, to William Mitchell, Esq., the Registrar of the said Court at Truro, in the County of Cornwall.  
W. MITCHELL, Registrar of the above-named Court.  
Dated this 5th day of April, 1866.

### In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

**IN RE TRENCROM MINE.**  
**TO BE SOLD, pursuant to an Order made in a Cause Richards v. Green and Others,** dated the 10th day of January last, at the Registrar's Office, at Truro, on Wednesday, the 18th day of April inst., at Twelve o'clock at noon precisely, 10 (1007th) PARTS or SHARES of the defendant Peter H. Green; 3 (307th) PARTS or SHARES of the defendant Robert Libby; and 12 (1207th) PARTS or SHARES of the defendant Sothy Nicholls, Of and in the said MINE. HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, Truro (Agents for John J. Trevena, Plaintiff's Solicitor, Redruth).  
Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, April 4, 1866.

### CLIJAH AND WENTWORTH MINES.

**MR. H. V. NEWTON, Auctioneer, &c., Camborne,** has received Instructions to SELL, BY AUCTION, on Wednesday, the 11th day of April, 1866, on the mine, at Twelve o'clock, the whole of the MACHINERY and MATERIALS of the above mine, in One Lot, consisting of—  
A 54 in. PUMPING ENGINE, 9 ft. stroke, equal beam, with THREE BOILERS.  
An 18 in. cylinder WHIM ENGINE and CRUSHER, with ONE BOILER.  
2 capstans and shears, 2 balance-bobs, 2 horse whims, 54 fms. 14 and 15 in. pitwork, 50 fms. 10 and 11 in. ditto, 160 fms. wood flat-rods, together with a large quantity of other pitwork, chain, and other materials, particulars of which can be had on application to Capt. GLASSON, the agent on the mines; or to Messrs. R. H. FINE and Son, Camborne.

### VALUABLE MACHINERY AND MINE MATERIALS FOR SALE.

**MR. BAKER is instructed to SELL, BY AUCTION, at SOUTH CARADON WHEAL HOOPER MINE, in the parish of St. Cleer, on Thursday, the 12th of April next, the MACHINERY and MATERIALS on the above Mine, viz.:—**  
ONE 40-inch CYLINDER PUMPING ENGINE, 8 feet stroke, equal beam.  
ONE 8-ton BOILER.  
Pair of PITCH PINE SHEARS, 60 feet high, oak caps, shovels, &c., complete.  
150 fms. of 8 in. HEMP and WIRE CAPSTAN ROPE.  
25 11 in. pumps  
19 12 in. ditto  
1 4 in. windrope  
1 11 in. ditto  
2 13 in. ditto  
1 11 in. plunger pole, with stuffing box and glands  
2 12 in. ditto ditto  
1 11 in. H piece  
1 13 in. ditto  
1 5 in. doorkpiece  
1 6 in. ditto  
1 11 in. ditto  
2 13 in. ditto  
1 4 in. working  
1 6 in. ditto  
1 13 in. polecase  
105 fms. of ladders  
3 tons of rail iron and saddles  
60 fms. of pitch pine 11 in. main rods  
45 fms. new wood cut for skip wad  
90 ft. of new Norway timber  
100 fms. of 1/4 in. chain  
16 fms. of 1 1/4 in. water pipes  
75 fms. of 2 1/4 in. flat rods, with shovels and brackets [flat-rods]  
Frame and wheels for breaking angle of 60 fms. of 4 1/2 in. flat whim rope  
40 fms. of 8 1/2 in. main rods  
200 fms. of galvanised knocker line  
Ladders, casing and other timber in good condition, anvil, two iron horses, smith's tools of all descriptions, shed, carpenter's bench, sawpit, miners' dial, miners' chests, drying table, wheelbarrows, rope, tallow, &c., in the store, with various other articles, and also the account-house furniture.  
Refreshments will be provided at Twelve o'clock at noon. The sale will commence at One to the minute.—Dated Walsland, March 28, 1866.

**TO RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, CARRIAGE, WAGON BUILDERS, AND OTHERS.**—TO BE DISPOSED OF, BY PRIVATE TREATY, a WORKS, LAND ADJOINING, and SHEDS, in a very suitable position, and well adapted to carry on any description of business, having an immediate connection with the Great Western Railway Company, the London and North-Western Railway Company, and water communication, also being in the immediate vicinity of the coal and mineral districts of North Wales, Lancashire, Derbyshire, and the Midland Counties. Immediate possession can be given.—Further particulars may be obtained on application to "A." MINING JOURNAL OFFICE, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

### WEST WHEAL JANE MINE, FOUR MILES WEST OF TRURO, AND NEAR CHACEVAUER.

**MR. BURGESS, Land and Machinery Valuer, is instructed to SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at WEST WHEAL JANE MINE, on Tuesday, the 17th April, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, the following VALUABLE MINING MACHINERY and MATERIALS, viz.:—**  
60 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, 12 ft. stroke, equal beams; ONE BOILER, 11 tons, and fittings.  
22 in. cylinder DOUBLE DRAWING ENGINE, iron horizontal cage, wrought shaft; ONE BOILER, 11 tons and fittings; steam capstan attached to whim, barrel 7 ft. long, 2 ft. 6 in. diameter, with 12 ft. driving cog wheel and pinion.  
20 in. cylinder bright first-class rotary DOUBLE STAMPING ENGINE; TWO BOILERS, 10 tons each, and fittings, with nearly new brass well work; 2 fly wheels, 21 ft. diameter, about 10 tons each, and wrought iron shaft; 4 ft. ratchet wheel for driving whim.  
2 16 head stamps axles, lifters, &c., attached.  
Splendid balance bob, oak beam, faggoted straps, guilgeons troughs, bishop heads, brasses, &c.  
Angle bob, bishop heads, nose pieces, faggoted pins, brasses, &c.  
60 fms. 10 in. pitwork. [&c.]  
40 fms. 12 and 13 in. pumps.  
66 ft. shears, oak caps, shovels, brasses, 120 fms. 14 in. capstan rope.  
40 fms. 14 in. pitch pine rods.  
Bucket rods.  
Faggoted strapping plates.  
Rod and flange bolts; staples and glands.  
Caisner, made on the newest principle.  
Weigh bridge, highly finished, to weigh 8 tons.  
Any of the above materials may be had by private contract, up to the 10th inst.  
Any further information may be obtained of Mr. BURGESS, the auctioneer, Barncoose, Redruth, or the agent on the mine.—Dated Barncoose, Redruth, April 4, 1866.

**MR. BURGESS, Land and Machinery Valuer, has FOR SALE the following ENGINES and Cornish-made BOILERS, viz.:—**  
72 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE.  
70 in. ditto ditto  
60 in. ditto ditto (new).  
60 in. ditto ditto  
22 in. DRAWING WHIM ENGINE and steam capstan.  
20 in. DRAWING ENGINE, with 2 fly wheels, 10 tons each.  
36 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE and BOILERS.  
60 in. ditto ditto  
60 in. ditto ditto  
(All the above are by Harvey and Co., the great founders, Hayle.)

Pumps, from 6 in. to 19 in.; plunger poles to match; H and top door pieces; stuffing boxes and glands; faggoted rod plates; way bridges, to weigh 6 to 8 tons; pitch pine rods, 10 to 18 in.; and every other requisite for mining purposes.  
Any of the above may be sold by private contract, on application to Mr. BURGESS, land and machinery valuer, Barncoose, Redruth.—Dated April 4, 1866.

**IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and the WINDING-UP of the HOLYFORD COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).**  
TIPPERARY, IRELAND.

**MESSRS. EDWIN FOX AND BOUSFIELD** have received Instructions from the Liquidator, Mr. W. G. Craig, of Dublin, to SELL, BY AUCTION, at Garraway's Coffee-house, Change-alley, Cornhill, London, on Wednesday, April 26, at Twelve, in One Lot, the INTEREST of the above COMPANY in the MINERAL LANDS of RAEFADDA, in the parish of Toem Union, and county of Tipperary, Ireland, consisting of 337 acres, situate about 19 miles from the Limerick Junction station of the Great Southern and Western Railway, and eight miles from the Oola station on the Limerick and Waterford Railway. And also the INTEREST of the company in the BUILDINGS, MACHINERY, PLANT, &c., including a new 40 in. cylinder ENGINE, in full working order; a small HORIZONTAL ENGINE, &c.  
The above land is held for a term of 21 years, from Oct. 1862, at a royalty of 1-16th. May be viewed, and particulars obtained, of Mr. WILLIAM GRAHAM CRAIG, the liquidator, Trinity Chambers, 40 and 41, Dame-street, Dublin; Messrs. ROCHE and GOSWELL, solicitors, 31, Old Jewry, London; Messrs. MAHONY and HOWE, solicitors, 34, College-green, Dublin; Mr. Wm. LEWIS, 22, Nassau-street, Dublin; at GARRAWAY'S; and of Messrs. EDWIN FOX and BOUSFIELD, 24, Gresham-street, Bank, London.

**TO MINING AGENTS, ENGINEERS, AND OTHERS.**  
**MESSRS. FULLER AND HORSEY** will include in their SALE at Limehouse Dockyard, Limehouse, on Wednesday, April 11th, by order of the executors, a new GOLD WASHING MACHINE, with two cast-iron cylinders, upright shafting, driving and lifting gear, and adapted for brick, clay, or paint mills. May be viewed the Tuesday preceding, and morning of sale, when catalogues may be had on the premises, and of Messrs. FULLER and HORSEY, 13, Billiter-street, E.C.

**UPSET PRICE REDUCED.**  
**TO BE SOLD, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, within the Faculty Hall, St. George's-place, Glasgow, on Wednesday, the 15th day of April current, at Two o'clock afternoon, the LEASE of the MINES and others therein specified, in, under, and upon a certain part of the town and lands of Carrickagavey and Cornalough, situate in the Barony of Cromore and County of Monaghan, so far as assigned and belonging to the HOPE SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED), together with the MACHINERY, PITWORK, and OTHER MATERIALS at the mine, belonging to the said company.  
For further particulars, apply to Mr. JOHN E. WATSON, accountant, Renfield-street; or to Messrs. McCLELLAN, NAUGHTON, and BIRDIE, 87, St. Vincent-street, who will exhibit the titles, inventory of machinery, and articles of roup.—Glasgow, April 4, 1866.**

**WHEAL ALBERT, IN THE PARISH OF PERRANZALLOE.**—ALL PERSONS HAVING any CLAIMS on this mine should immediately FORWARD PARTICULARS thereof to Mr. F. W. DARR, Redruth, who has been appointed the liquidator, that he may examine and report thereon to the adventurers, that the same, if correct, may be discharged.  
Dated Redruth, March 14, 1866. JOHN THOMAS, Purser.

**WHEAL ALBERT LEAD AND BLENDE MINE.**—FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, WHEAL ALBERT MINE, in the parish of Perranzalloe, the MINE SETTS or GRANTS of the company, and the undermentioned MACHINERY and MATERIALS, viz.:—  
ONE nearly new 45 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, with ONE BOILER about 11 tons; 2 balance-bobs, 2 capstans and shears, 80 fms. capstan rope, 3 horse whims, with pulleys and shaft tackle; 75 fms. 15 in. pitwork, consisting of plunger and drawing lifts complete, 130 fms. 2 1/4 in. iron flat-rods, smith's and miners' tools, sheds, and a variety of other stores and effects in general use in the mine.  
For inspection of the mine, and further particulars, application to be made to Mr. F. W. DARR, or Mr. JOHN THOMAS, Redruth; or to Capt. W. H. MIDDLETON, at the mine. Dated Redruth, March 29, 1866.

**FALMOUTH SMELTING WORKS,** admirably adapted for any other smelting or large manufacturing purposes, and in close proximity to the Falmouth Railway and Docks, FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.—Apply on the works; or for particulars, to JOHN DAININGTON, Esq., Moorgate-street Chambers, 49, Moorgate-street, London, E.C.

**SLATE QUARRY, MERIONETHSHIRE.**—TO LET, upon the ESTATE of HENDRE, ABERGYNOLWYN, seven miles from Towy (by rail half an hour), TWO SLATE VEINS, one about 20 yards, the other 300 yards in width. They can be distinctly traced running parallel, from east to west, through Bryn-yr-Eglwys (an adjoining property) and Cantridd, into and through the following tracts of land, now offered to be let on lease, viz.:—Ffrydd and Rhos-yr-Hendre, 50 acres; Taran Fach, 90 acres; and Taran Fach, a large range of mountain, acreage unknown. Levels have been driven into these two veins on Ffrydd and Taran-yr-Hendre, with every satisfactory result. The larger vein can be worked in open galleries. A good stream runs through this part of the property, and there is abundant choice of room for machinery, rubbish, &c. The same veins on Bryn-yr-Eglwys and Cantridd, which latter is part of the Hendre property, are energetically worked by the Aberdovey Company (Limited), 30, Pall Mall, Manchester, and promise to be second to no quarry in Wales for quality and extent. Certain privileges of water, carriage of slate, &c., at the lowest rate per mile, are reserved, together with liberty to make branch lines to join the tramway and railway of the above company. The tenants, Messrs. Owens, will show the land.—Address, the Rev. G. R. G. FROES, Mellor Parsonage, Blackburn.

**TO BE LET, with immediate possession, for a term of 21 years, a VALUABLE SLATE QUARRY,** situated within half a mile of the sea, and six miles from Dartmouth. Can be worked with a small outlay of capital, and offers a good investment for a company, or for a large builder desirous of raising his own roofing and other slate.—For further particulars, apply to Mr. L. J. OLDRIE, Bridgetown, Totnes, Devon.—April 3, 1866.

**FIRST-CLASS PORTABLE ENGINES,** of 8 and 10-horse power (with or without link-motion reversing gear), specially adapted for ECONOMY in the CONSUMPTION OF FUEL, and READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.—Particulars on application to BADGER and SON, Engineers, Rotherham.

**HORIZONTAL ENGINES FOR SALE, at very low prices:**—One 12 in. cylinder, 24 in. stroke; one 12 in. cylinder, 36 in. stroke; and two 14 in. cylinders, 24 in. stroke. All ready for delivery, and may be had with or without fly-wheels.—Apply to Messrs. E. PAOS and Co., Laurence Pountney-place Laurence Pountney-hill Cannon-street E.C.

**TO ENGINEERS, MINING COMPANIES, AND OTHERS.**  
**JOHN TURNER (of Sheffield), 3, FINKLE STREET, STOCKTON-ON-TES.**  
MANUFACTURER AND REFINER OF SUPERIOR CAST-STEEL FOR MINING DRILLS, PUNCHES, TURNING TOOLS, and TAPS, at reasonable prices.  
A Stock of Steel and Mining Tools kept at the above address.

**TO MINE, SLATE QUARRY, AND RAILWAY COMPANIES.**—CAPT. C. WILLIAMS is NOW OPEN TO UNDERTAKE ALL KINDS OF CONTRACTS, such as DRIVING LEVELS, SINKING SHAFTS, CONSTRUCTING WATER COURSES, CANALS, TRAMWAYS, &c., and ERECTING ALL SORTS OF MACHINERY for MINING and OTHER PURPOSES, having on hand at all times a first-class staff of miners and machinists, who will proceed to any part of the world upon the shortest notice.  
N.B.—In all cases 50 per cent. will be left in hand until the work is complete.  
Tyn-y-Wern, Taliesin, via Shrewsbury.

**CAPT. J. RABEY OFFERS FOR SALE FIFTY SHARES, at the net price of £3 per share, in the CAL-RE-PANT MINE,** joining the great Minera Mine, and one of the best prospects in the district, being all whole ground, and the mine paying for itself now at the shallow depth of 40 yards.—Address, Captain J. RABEY, Coodporth, near Wrexham, Denbighshire, North Wales.



**NICHOLLS, WILLIAMS, AND CO., ENGINEERS,**  
BEDFORD IRONWORKS, TAVISTOCK.  
MANUFACTURERS OF STEAM ENGINES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, made on the BEST AND NEWEST PRINCIPLES. We beg more especially to call the attention of the public to the manufacture of our BOILERS, which have been tested by most of our leading engineers. PUMP WORK CASTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, both of brass and iron. HAMMERED IRON and HEAVY SHAFTS OF ANY SIZE. CHAINS made of the best iron and warranted. MINERS' TOOLS and RAILWAY WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.  
ALL ORDERS FOR ABROAD RECEIVE THEIR BEST ATTENTION. NICHOLLS, WILLIAMS, and Co. have had 20 years' experience in supplying machinery to foreign mines, and selecting experienced workmen to erect the same, where required.  
Messrs. NICHOLLS, WILLIAMS, and Co. have always a LARGE STOCK OF SECOND-HAND MINE MATERIALS in stock, and at moderate prices.  
FOR SALE.—A 36 in. cylinder ENGINE, 10 ft. stroke, with TWO 7 ton BOILERS, in good condition.

**PATENT FLEXIBLE TUBING,**  
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MANUFACTURED BY  
**ELLIS LEVER,**  
PATENTEE,  
WEST GORTON WORKS, MANCHESTER.

**TAVISTOCK IRONWORKS AND STEEL ORDNANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).**  
(LATE GILL AND CO.)  
ENGINEERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,  
MANUFACTURERS OF  
STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, AND MACHINERY OF ALL KINDS.  
CHAINS, SHOVELS, EDGE TOOLS, AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF CAST AND HAMMERED IRON FOR MINING, MANUFACTURING, RAILWAY, OR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.  
Machinery sent to all parts of the world.  
Foreign mining companies supplied on liberal terms.

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ESTABLISHED 1847.  
OLDBURY WORKS, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.  
MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY CARRIAGES AND WAGONS, and EVERY DESCRIPTION OF IRONWORK.  
Passenger carriages and wagons built, either for cash or for payment over a period of years.  
RAILWAY WAGONS FOR HIRE.  
CHIEF OFFICES.—OLDBURY WORKS, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.  
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**THE METROPOLITAN RAILWAY CARRIAGE AND WAGON COMPANY (LIMITED).**  
SALTLEY WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.  
Successors to Messrs. JOSEPH WRIGHT and SONS.  
MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY CARRIAGES, WAGONS, and RAILWAY IRONWORK OF every description.  
RAILWAY CARRIAGES AND WAGONS built for CASH, or upon DEFERRED PAYMENTS EXTENDING over a period of THREE to TEN YEARS.  
A large number of COAL, IRONSTONE, BALLAST, and other WAGONS to be LET ON HIRE.  
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**THE BEVERLEY IRON AND WAGON COMPANY (LIMITED).**  
MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY CARRIAGES AND WAGONS, WROUGHT AND CAST IRON CARRIAGE AND WAGON WHEELS, AXLES, HAMMERED IRON, and HEAVY SMITHS' WORK FOR ENGINEERS, &c. BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS. MAKERS OF PORTABLE FARM RAILWAYS, TURNABLES, CROSSINGS, SWITCHES, &c. AGRICULTURAL MACHINISTS. MANUFACTURERS OF FIELD, ROAD, and BARN IMPLEMENTS, PATENT LORRY, CART, and CARRIAGE WHEELS, with WOOD or IRON NAVES. REAPING MACHINES, CLOD RUINERS, CORN MILLS, &c. SAW MILL PROPRIETORS. GENERAL TIMBER CONVERTERS for HOME and FOREIGN RAILWAYS, STATIONS, BARRACKS, EXHIBITIONS, &c.  
IRONWORKS, BEVERLEY, YORKSHIRE.  
JAMES DEWHIRST, Sec.

**THE BIRMINGHAM WAGON COMPANY (LIMITED)**  
MANUFACTURE RAILWAY WAGONS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, for HIRE and SALE, by immediate or deferred payments. They have also wagons for hire capable of carrying 6, 8, and 10 tons, part of which are constructed specially for shipping purposes. Wagons in working order maintained by contract.  
EDMUND FOWLER, Sec.  
WAGON WORKS.—SMETHEWICK, BIRMINGHAM.  
\* Loans received on Debenture; particulars on application.  
London Agent.—Mr. E. B. SAVILE, 67, Victoria-street, Westminster, S.W.

**SALOM'S NEW OPERA AND FIELD GLASS, and the "RECONNOITERER" GLASS,** price 10s. 10d., sent free.—This TOURIST'S FAVORITE, through extraordinary division of labour, distinctly shows small windows 10 miles off, landscapes at 30 miles, Jupiter's moons, &c.—THE MARQUIS OF CARMARTHEN: "The reconnoiterer is very good."—THE EARL OF BRADFORD: "I find it all you say, and wonderfully powerful for so very small a glass."—EARL OF CAITHNESS: "It is a beautiful glass."—REV. LORD SCARSDALE "approves of it."—LORD GIFFORD of Ampney: "Most useful."—LORD GARVAGH: "Remarkably good."—SIR DIGBY CAYLEY, of Brompton: "It gives me complete satisfaction, and is wonderfully good."—SIR W. H. FIELDEN: "I do not think it can be surpassed; it gives great satisfaction."—CAPT. SENDLEY, Royal Small Arms Factory, Enfield, "found it effective at 1000 yards range."—F. H. FAWCETT, of Farnley Hall, Esq.: "I never before, although I have tried many, met a glass combining so much power for its size with so much clearness."—THE FIELD: "We have carefully tried it at 800, and found it fully equal to any of those present, although they had cost more than four times its price."—NOTES AND QUERIES: "What intending tourist will now start without such an indispensable companion?" The celebrated HYTHE GLASS shows bullet-marks at 1200 yards, and men at 3½ miles; price, 31s. 6d. All the above, respectively bearing the registered trade marks, "Salom," "Reconnoiterer," and "Hythe," are only to be had direct from SALOM and Co., 98, Princess-street, Edinburgh, and 137, Regent-street, London, W. A few hours will carry a glass to almost the remotest town in the United Kingdom. No agents of any kind anywhere.

**THE HARDWARE WEEKLY MESSENGER.**  
**CHARLES RYLAND AND SONS' IRON TRADE CIRCULAR AND HARDWARE WEEKLY MESSENGER.**  
The "Iron Trade Circular" is eminently the business journal of the mining districts and the manufacturers and wholesale dealers in iron. Its information is authentic, unbiased, and complete, comprising not only the business news of the South and North Staffordshire district, but generally of the entire mining and manufacturing districts of the United Kingdom. It is now proposed to add a collection of special and general information in the interests of the Hardware Trades of Birmingham, Sheffield, and London, to be comprised in a department of the "Iron Trade Circular," under the head of "The Hardware Weekly Messenger." Subscription:—  
One year (post free) ..... £2 2 0  
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Payable in advance.  
Advertisements and orders to be addressed Union-passage Birmingham.  
CHARLES RYLAND AND SONS, Iron and Metal Brokers.

**THE NEWCASTLE CHRONICLE AND NORTHERN COUNTIES ADVERTISER.** (ESTABLISHED 1764).  
Published every Saturday, price 2d., or quarterly 7s. 2d.  
**THE DAILY CHRONICLE AND NORTHERN COUNTIES ADVERTISER.**  
Published every morning, price 1d.  
Offices, 42, Grey-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; 60, Howard-street, North Shields  
198, High-street, Sunderland.

**THE COUNTY PAPER.**—County advertisements inserted by Authority of the Court of Quarter Sessions.  
**THE FLINT COUNTY CHRONICLE: A Mining, Agricultural, and General Advertiser for Flint, Rhyl, Holywell, Northop, Buckley, Hawarden, Saltney, and neighbourhood.** The great success which has attended the publication of the "County Chronicle" justifies the proprietors in drawing the attention of advertisers to the special advantages it offers as an advertising medium. For the announcements of auctioneers, public companies, and tradesmen, it is the best in the county, having attained a circulation throughout Flintshire treble that of all the other so-called local papers combined. As a newspaper it contains full and impartial reports of all local events, and devotes particular attention to the mining and all trade interests of the district—special articles appearing from week to week. Agriculture is not neglected, the latest market reports being a distinctive feature of the paper, together with other matters of interest to the agriculturist. All communications should be addressed "To the Editor," Bromfield Villa, Macclesfield, Mold.

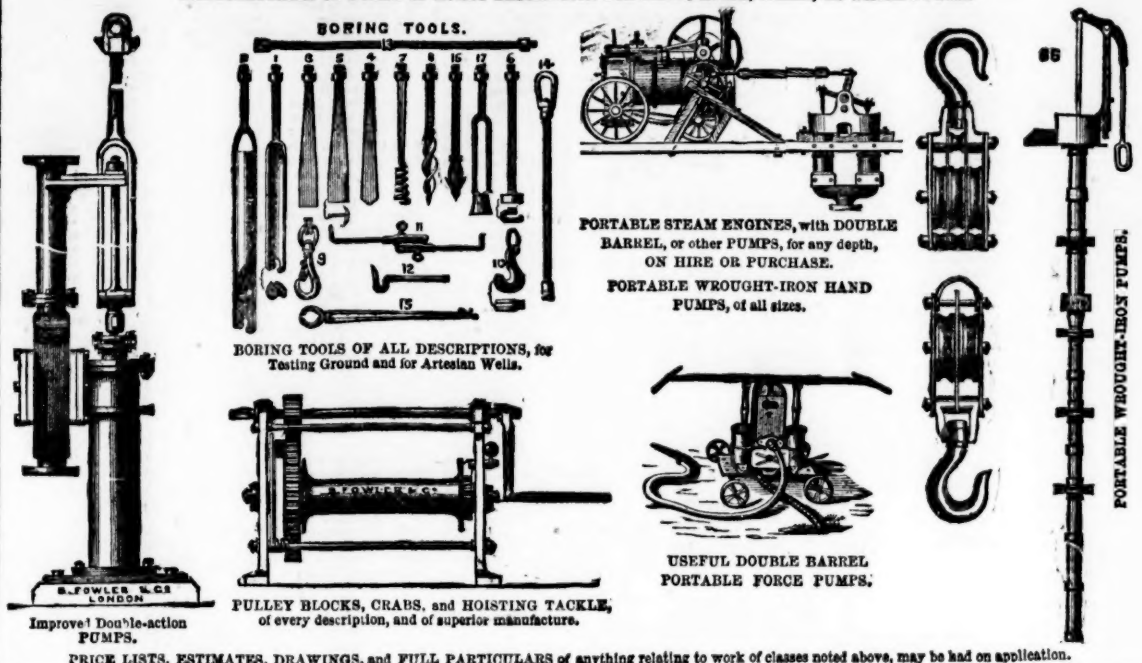
**THE STOCKTON AND HARTLEPOOL MERCURY AND MIDDLESBOROUGH NEWS** (published at Hartlepool) is eminently the organ of the Coal, Iron, and Iron Ship-building Trades in the extensive Mining and Maritime District of South Durham and Cleveland, with which it has been closely identified since its origin. The "Mercury" was for years the only newspaper published in South Durham and Cleveland, and is the only one published more than once a week. Advertisements to be forwarded to the publisher, Mr. JOHN H. BELL, Southgate, Hartlepool.

**NEW MEDICAL GUIDE.**  
**DR. SMITH,** who has had twenty years' practical experience in the treatment of Debility, Spasmodic Disorders of the Nervous System, &c., has published A GUIDE (138 pages) for Self-Cure. Sent to any address on receipt of two stamps. DR. SMITH may be consulted personally (or by letter) in all private and confidential cases.—Address, SMITH and Co., 8, Burton-crescent, Easton-road, London W.C. Consultations daily from Eleven to Five.

**DR. WATSON** (of the Lock Hospital), F.R.S., Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, on the SELF-CURE OF NERVOUS and PHYSICAL DEBILITY, Loss of Spirit, Loss of Appetite, Timidity, Incapacity for exertion, &c., with means for perfect restoration. Sent free for two stamps by Dr. Watson, No. 1, South-crescent, Bedford-square, London. Consultations daily from Eleven till Three, and Six till Eight.

**WONDERFUL MEDICAL DISCOVERY,** demonstrating the true causes of Nervous, Mental, and Physical Debility, Loss of Spirit, Loss of Energy, Premature Decline, with plain directions for perfect restoration to health and vigour, WITHOUT MEDICINE. Sent free on receipt of two stamps, by W. HILL, Esq., M.A., Berkeley House, South-crescent, Russell-square, London, W.C.

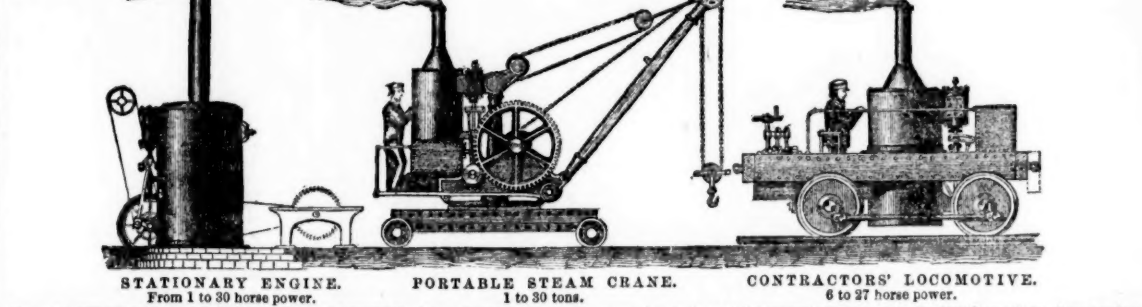
## CLINTON AND OWENS (LATE B. FOWLER AND CO.), WHITEFRIARS STREET, FLEET STREET, LONDON, HYDRAULIC AND GENERAL ENGINEERS, MANUFACTURERS OF PUMPS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR HAND, HORSE, STEAM, OR WATER POWER.



PRICE LISTS, ESTIMATES, DRAWINGS, and FULL PARTICULARS of anything relating to work of classes noted above, may be had on application.

Prize Medal, International Exhibition, 1862.

## CHAPLIN'S PATENT PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS



From the STRENGTH, SIMPLICITY, and COMPACTNESS of these ENGINES, they are now extensively used for general purposes; also in situations where steam-engines of the ordinary construction cannot be applied.  
STATIONARY ENGINES,—require no building in, nor chimney stalk, and with our patent forced combustion apparatus will burn inferior qualities of coal, wood, or peat. These engines are specially suited for shipment, and may be packed inside the boiler, to economise freight.  
PORTABLE STEAM CRANES,—for wharf or railway, with wrought-iron carriages on wheels, link motion, foot brake, &c., all under the easy control of one man; the larger sizes hoist, lower, and turn round in either direction by steam.—These Cranes were selected by H.M. Commissioners for receiving and sending away the heavy machinery at the International Exhibition of 1862.  
CONTRACTORS' LOCOMOTIVES,—are adapted to work on rails or tramways, of a gauge from 2 feet upwards. They are complete and efficient locomotives, simple in construction, and the working parts easily got at for repair. They draw heavy loads at reduced speeds. These engines are usually sent in one package, ready for work on arrival.  
LIGHT PORTABLE HOISTING, WINDING, AND PUMPING ENGINES, ETC.  
ALEXANDER CHAPLIN AND CO., CRANSTONHILL ENGINE WORKS, GLASGOW.  
LONDON OFFICE.—9, ADAM STREET, ADELPHI, W.C. LONDON DEPOT AND WHARF.—LOWER FORD STREET, LAMBETH, S.  
Several engines of each class kept in stock, for sale or hire; and all our manufactures GUARANTEED as to EFFICIENCY, MATERIAL, and WORKMANSHIP.  
Parties are cautioned against using or purchasing imitations or infringements of these patent manufactures.

International Exhibition, 1862—Prize Medal.

**JAMES RUSSELL AND SONS**  
(the original patentees and first makers of wrought-iron tubes), of the CROWN PATENT TUBE WORKS, WEDNESBURY, STAFFORDSHIRE, have been AWARDED PRIZE MEDAL for the "good work" displayed in their wrought-iron tubes and fittings.  
Warehouse, 51, Upper Ground-street, London, S.

**BICKFORD'S PATENT SAFETY-FUSE OBTAINED THE PRIZE MEDALS at the ROYAL EXHIBITION of 1851, at the INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1862, in London, and at the IMPERIAL EXPOSITION held in Paris, in 1855.**

**BICKFORD, SMITH, AND CO.**  
TUCKINGMILL, CORNWALL, MANUFACTURERS OF PATENT SAFETY-FUSE, having been informed that the name of their firm has been attached to fuse not of their manufacture, beg to call the attention of the trade and public to the following announcement:—  
EVERY COIL of FUSE MANUFACTURED by them has TWO SEPARATE THREADS PASSING THROUGH the COLUMN of GUNPOWDER, and BICKFORD, SMITH, AND CO. CLAIM SUCH TWO SEPARATE THREADS as THEIR TRADE MARK.

First Class Silver Medal, Royal Polytechnic Society, Falmouth, 1864.

**CREASE'S PNEUMATIC TUNNELLING ENGINE,**  
for SUPERSEDING the SLOW and EXPENSIVE USE of MANUAL LABOUR in SINKING SHAFTS, DRIVING LEVELS, TUNNELLING, &c., is guaranteed to drive through any rock of average hardness at a minimum rate of 1 ft. per diem, and to sink shafts at the rate of 2 fms. in three days.  
Mr. CREASE will undertake contracts for sinking shafts, driving levels, &c., at an enormous reduction of time and great saving in cost.  
Applications to be addressed (for the present) to the patentee, Mr. E. S. CREASE, Tavistock Devon.

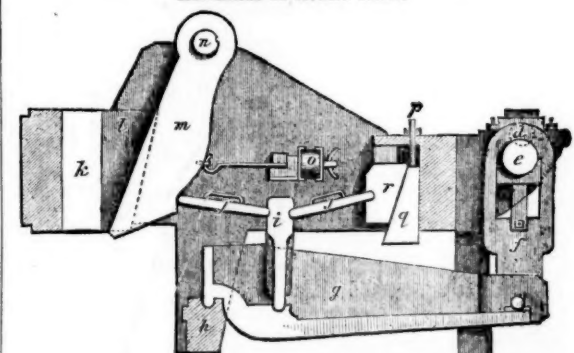
**BASTIER'S PATENT CHAIN PUMP,**  
APPARATUS FOR RAISING WATER ECONOMICALLY, ESPECIALLY APPLICABLE TO ALL KINDS OF MINES, DRAINAGE, WELLS, MARINE, FIRE, &c.

J. U. BASTIER begs to call the attention of proprietors of mines, engineers, architects, farmers, and the public in general, to his new pump, the cheapest and most efficient ever introduced to public notice. The principle of this new pump is simple and effective, and its action is so arranged that accidental breakage is impossible. It occupies less space than any other kind of pump in use, does not interfere with the working of the shafts, and unites lightness with a degree of durability almost imperishable. By means of this hydraulic machine water can be raised economically from wells or any depth; it can be worked either by steam-engine or any other motive power, by quick or slow motion. The following statement presents some of the results obtained by this hydraulic machine as daily demonstrated by use:—  
1.—It utilises from 90 to 92 per cent. of the motive power.  
2.—Its price and expense of installation is 75 per cent. less than the usual pumps employed for mining purposes.  
3.—It occupies a very small space.  
4.—It raises water from any depth with the same facility and economy.  
5.—It raises with the water, and without the slightest injury to the apparatus, sand, mud, wood, stone, and every object of a smaller diameter than its tube.  
6.—It is easily removed, and requires no cleaning or attention.  
BASTIER'S PATENT CHAIN-PUMP may be seen daily in operation at Messrs. SAMUEL BENGER and Co.'s Patent Rice Starch Works, Bromley-by-Bow, London, E. Cards of admission to be had on application to the inventor and patentee, Mr. J. U. BASTIER, C.E.; or to Messrs. J. JACKSON and Co., Engineers, 17, Gracechurch-street, London.  
J. U. BASTIER and Messrs. JACKSON and Co. will CONTRACT TO ERECT THE PATENT PUMP, and will GUARANTEE IT FOR ONE YEAR, or will grant licenses to manufacturers, mining proprietors, and others, for the use of this invention.  
OFFICES, 17, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON.

## THOMAS TURTON AND SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF  
CAST STEEL FOR PUNCHES, TAPS, and DIES,  
TURNING TOOLS, CHISELS, &c.  
CAST STEEL PISTON RODS, CRANK PINS, CONNECTING RODS, STRAIGHT and CRANK AXLES, SHAFTS and  
FORGINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.  
DOUBLE SHEAR STEEL, FILES MARKED  
BLISTER STEEL, T. TURTON  
SPRING STEEL, EDGE TOOLS MARKED  
GERMAN STEEL, WM. GREAVES & SONS  
Locomotive Engine, Railway Carriage and Wagon Springs and Buffers.  
SHEAF WORKS and SPRING WORKS, SHEFFIELD.  
LONDON WAREHOUSE, 35, QUEEN STREET, CANNON STREET, CITY, E.C.,  
Where the largest stock of steel, files, tools, &c., may be selected from.

**BLAKE'S PATENT STONE BREAKER,**  
OR ORE CRUSHING MACHINE,  
FOR REDUCING TO SMALL FRAGMENTS ROCKS, ORES, AND MINERALS OF EVERY KIND.



It is rapidly making its way to all parts of the globe, being now in profitable use in California, Washoe, Lake Superior, Australia, Cuba, Chili, Brazil, and throughout the United States and England.  
The above section illustrates Blake's Stone Breaker, just as made the last five years and is fully protected in every part by patents.  
Extract from Specification:—A short but powerful vibration is imparted to one or both of the jaws by any convenient arrangement, and combination of powerful levers worked by a crank or eccentric on the main shaft.  
LEGAL PROCEEDINGS will be taken at once against any person or persons found making, using, or vending any machine, the construction of which will constitute an infringement on the above patent. Read extracts of testimonials:—  
Aikali Works, near Wednesbury.—I at first thought the outlay too much for so simple an article, but now think it money well spent.  
Welsh Gold Mining Company, Dolgelly.—The stone breaker does its work admirably crushing the hardest stones and quartz.  
Our 15 by 7 in. machine has broken 4 tons of hard winstone in 20 minutes, for fine road metal, free from dust.  
Messrs. ORD and MADDISON, Stone and Lime Merchants, Darlington.  
Kirkless Hall, near Wigan.—Each of my machines breaks from 100 to 120 tons of limestone or ore per day (10 hours), at a saving of 4d. per ton.  
JONES LANCHESTER.  
Grosvenor, Ireland.—My crusher does its work most satisfactorily. It will break 10 tons of the hardest copper ore stone per hour.  
General Fremont's Mines, California.—The 15 by 7 in. machine effects a saving of the labour of about 30 men, or \$75 per day. The high estimation in which we hold your invention is shown by the fact that Mr. Park has just ordered a third machine of this estate.  
Wm. G. ROBERTS, SILAS WILLIAMS.  
For circulars and testimonials, apply to—  
H. R. MARSDEN, SOHO FOUNDRY  
MEADOW LANE, LEEDS.  
Only maker in the United Kingdom.



## THE MINING SHARE LIST

BRITISH DIVIDEND MINES.									
Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Total divs.	Per Share.	Last paid.		
300	Rotallack (tin, copper), St. Just.	1 5 0	—	—	483 15 0	3 0 0	—	Aug. 1865	
10000	British Slate Company [L.]	7 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1000	Bronford (lead), Cardigan [L.]	12 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1200	Bryn Gwyn (lead), Mold [L.]	9 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
216	Cargill (silver-lead), Newlyn	15 5 7	30	25 28	13 5 0	1 0 0	—	Feb. 1866	
2880	Clifford Amalgamated (cop.), Gwyn.	30 0 0	15	14 15	35 6 0	1 0 0	—	June 1865	
128	Cwmystwith (lead), Cardiganshire	7 10 0	—	—	18 18 0	1 0 0	—	—	—
380	Dorset Mines (sil.-lead), Durham	300 0	—	—	342 0 0	2 10 0	—	Mar. 1866	
1024	Devon Gt. Con. (cop.), Tavistock	1 0 0	550	550 570	1017 0 0	9 0 0	—	Mar. 1866	
358	Dolcoath (copper, tin), Camborne	128 17 6	—	—	810 0 0	3 0 0	—	Feb. 1866	
6000	East Carn Brea (copper), Redruth	3 15 0	4	—	0 5 0	0 0 0	—	June 1865	
6144	East Caradon (copper), St. Cleer [S.E.]	2 14 6	8 1/2	8 1/2	14 3 0	0 5 0	—	Jan. 1866	
300	East Darren (lead), Cardiganshire	32 0 0	—	—	109 10 0	2 0 0	—	Jan. 1866	
6000	East Rosewarne (cop., tin), Gwennap	2 18 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	0 10 0	0 1 6	—	Jan. 1866	
1906	East Wheal Lovell (tin), Wendron	3 9 0	9	8 1/2	0 0 0	0 10 0	—	Dec. 1865	
2800	Foxdale (lead), Isle of Man [L.]	3 18 0	25	—	68 0 0	0 10 0	—	Mar. 1866	
6000	Frank Mills (lead), Christow	3 18 0	—	—	3 5 0	0 5 0	—	Feb. 1866	
18000	Great Laxey (lead), Isle of Man [L.]	4 0 0	21 1/2	20 21	4 5 0	0 10 0	—	Mar. 1866	
4908	Great Wh. Vor (tin, cop.), Helston [S.E.]	40 0 0	26	26 27	9 10 0	0 13 6	—	Mar. 1866	
1024	Herodfoot (id.), near Liskeard [S.E.]	8 10 0	40	35 40	36 0 0	1 15 0	—	Feb. 1866	
6000	Higginson Down (copper), [S.E.]	5 10 0	5	—	0 5 0	0 5 0	—	Dec. 1865	
400	Liburne (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	18 10 0	—	—	464 0 0	3 0 0	—	Jan. 1866	
2000	Marine Boundary (lead), Wrexham [L.]	4 10 0	4 1/2	4 1/2	0 13 0	0 2 6	—	Mar. 1866	
1800	Marine Mining Co. [L.] (id.), Wrexham	24 0 0	—	—	193 3 0	5 10 0	—	Feb. 1866	
20000	Mining Co. of Ireland (cop., lead, coal)	7 0 0	30	29	19 18 11	0 16 1	—	July 1865	
40000	Mwyndy (iron ore), [L.] [S.E.]	3 0 0	—	—	0 6 6	0 2 0	—	Oct. 1865	
6000	New Birch Tor and Vitrifer Co. (tin)	1 6 0	—	—	0 13 0	0 2 0	—	Oct. 1865	
6000	Pant-y-Glen (slate), [L.] [300 £15 pd., 100 £20 pd.]	—	—	—	10 per cent.	—	—	Mar. 1866	
300	Parva Mines (copper), Anglesey [L.]	50 0 0	—	—	157 0 0	5 0 0	—	Jan. 1866	
1120	Providence (tin), Gwennap [S.E.]	10 6 7	33	30 32	80 7 6	1 0 0	—	Feb. 1866	
3000	South Caradon (cop.), St. Cleer [S.E.]	1 5 0	—	—	617 10 0	7 0 0	—	Mar. 1866	
6000	South Darren (lead), [L.] [S.E.]	3 9 0	—	—	0 3 0	0 3 0	—	Mar. 1866	
6000	Tincroft (cop., tin), Pool, Llanigon [S.E.]	3 9 0	15	—	18 1 0	1 0 0	—	Jan. 1866	
6000	West Basset (copper), Illogan [S.E.]	1 10 0	—	—	26 14 0	0 5 0	—	July 1865	
3000	Wh. Chiverton (id.), Perranzabuloe [S.E.]	—	76	72 1/2 77 1/2	9 12 6	1 10 0	—	Feb. 1866	
400	W. Wh. Seton (cop.), Camborne [S.E.]	47 10 0	160	140 150	449 0 0	4 0 0	—	Feb. 1866	
512	Wheal Basset (copper), Illogan [S.E.]	5 2 9 1/2	—	85 90	619 0 0	1 10 0	—	April 1866	
1024	Wh. Friendship (copper), Devon	20 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4298	Wheal Kitty (tin), St. Agnes	8 0 0	4	3 1/2 3 1/2	2 17 0	0 2 6	—	Feb. 1866	
1024	Wh. Mary Ann (id.), Menheniot [S.E.]	8 0 0	—	—	59 17 6	0 10 0	—	Feb. 1866	
2000	Wheal Rose (copper), Scorrier	—	—	—	0 1 0	0 10 0	—	Feb. 1866	
396	Wheal St. John (copper), Camborne	58 10 0	220	210 215	221 15 0	3 0 0	—	Feb. 1866	
1040	Wh. Trevelyan (sil.-id.), Liskeard [S.E.]	5 17 0	16	—	63 15 0	0 10 0	—	Mar. 1866	
7000	Wicklow (copper), [L.] Wicklow	2 10 0	23 1/2	—	15 11 0	0 8 0	—	Nov. 1865	

Dividends paid every two months. † Dividends paid every three months.

## BRITISH MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

1200	Alderley Edge (cop.), Cheshire [L.]	10 0 0	—	—	11 3 0	0 15 0	—	Dec. 1864	
3000	Redford United (copper), Tavistock	2 6 8	—	—	13 11 6	0 2 6	—	Oct. 1865	
1248	Roscowall (tin, copper), St. Just	6 15 0	—	—	1 5 0	0 5 0	—	May 1866	
240	Rocean (tin), St. Just	20 10 0	—	—	36 10 0	1 0 0	—	Nov. 1864	
1000	Brixham Hema. Telron [L.] [S.E.]	4 7 6	—	—	0 6 0	0 6 0	—	Nov. 1864	
1400	Carn Brea (copper, tin), Illogan	19 0 0	—	—	280 10 0	2 0 0	—	June 1864	
256	Condarrow (cop., tin), Camborne	18 18 0	5	—	88 0 0	2 0 0	—	June 1864	
2480	Cook's Kitchen (copper), Illogan	18 18 0	5	4 1/2	—	—	—	—	—
1024	Copper Hill (copper), Redruth	12 0 0	—	—	2 7 6	0 7 0	—	May 1867	
42000	Copper Mines of England [2000 £25 paid, 40000 £100 paid.]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1088	Craddock Moor (copper), St. Cleer	9 17 0	—	—	7 12 0	0 4 0	—	June 1865	
12800	Drake Walls (tin, copper), Calstock	2 1 0	—	—	0 18 0	0 1 6	—	May 1866	
3000	Dryngwyn (lead), Wales	12 6 0	—	—	0 17 6	0 2 6	—	Jan. 1866	
512	East Basset (copper), Redruth [S.E.]	29 10 0	22	20 22	126 0 0	1 0 0	—	Nov. 1864	
128	East Pool (tin, copper), Pool, Llanigon	24 8 0	—	—	369 10 0	4 0 0	—	June 1864	
119	Great Work (tin), Gernone	10 0 0	—	—	15 0 0	5 0 0	—	Aug. 1864	
10240	Gunnis ake (Clitters' Adit) (copper)	4 3 0	—	—	1 0 0	1 0 0	—	Oct. 1864	
3000	Maes-y-Safn (lead) [L.]	20 0 0	—	—	18 18 0	1 0 0	—	Oct. 1864	
640	Mount Pleasant (lead), Mold	4 0 0	—	—	7 0 0	1 0 0	—	June 1864	
250	Nanty Mines (lead), Montgomery	20 0 0	—	—	0 13 0	0 2 6	—	Feb. 1864	
5936	North Trekerby (copper), St. Agnes	1 9 0	3	2 1/2 3 1/2	0 10 4	0 8 8	—	Mar. 1862	
6000	Oradell (lead), Flintshire	0 8 0	—	—	7 19 6	0 10 0	—	Nov. 1863	
1172	Pelberron (tin), St. Agnes	18 0 0	—	—	1 0 0	1 0 0	—	July 1863	
512	South Tolgus (cop.), Redruth	9 10 0	5	4 5	74 10 0	1 0 0	—	May 1863	
496	S. Wh. Frances (cop.), Illogan [S.E.]	18 18 0	5	—	370 13 6	1 0 0	—	Nov. 1863	
4000	St. Day United (tin), Redruth	14 0 0	—	—	0 5 0	0 5 0	—	May 1864	
940	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives	8 15 0	—	—	490 10 0	10 0 0	—	May 1864	
672	Trelon Consols (tin), St. Ives	15 10 0	—	—	7 0 0	6 10 0	—	Sept. 1864	
1000	Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston	11 10 0	—	—	11 0 0	2 0 0	—	Mar. 1860	
4200	Vigraad Clogon (copper), [L.] [S.E.]	3 0 0	—	—	6 2 6	1 10 0	—	Nov. 1864	
256	West Damsel (copper), Gwennap	38 10 0	—	—	63 10 0	1 0 0	—	Nov. 1864	
1000	Wheal Basset and Grylls (tin)	7 0 0	5	—	10 2 0	0 7 6	—	July 1864	
1024	Wheal Killy (tin), Gwennap [S.E.]	3 0 6	—	—	15 0 0	0 10 0	—	Aug. 1864	
512	Wheal Jane (silver-lead), Ken	8 10 0	—	—	15 0 0	0 10 0	—	Aug. 1864	
896	Wheal Margaret (tin), Gwennap	13 17 6	5	—	76 5 0	1 0 0	—	Mar. 1864	
100	Wheal Mary (tin), Lelant	36 2 6	—	—	288 5 0	4 0 0	—	Mar. 1864	
80	Wheal Oriel (tin), St. Just, Cornwall	70 0 0	—	—	243 8 0	3 0 0	—	May 1864	
3044	Wheal Trevelyan (tin), Gwennap	6 11 3	—	—	6 13 0	5 0 0	—	Nov. 1864	
8009	Wharfedale Mining Comp. [L.] [10s.]	0 5 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

## FOREIGN DIVIDEND MINES.

15000	Cape Copper Mining [L.] [S.E.]	7 0 0	11 1/2	11 1/2	2 12 6	0 10 0	—	Mar. 1866	
15000	East Indian Coal, Calcutta [L.]	10 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25000	Fortuna (lead), Spain [L.] [S.E.]	2 0 0	3 1/2	2 1/2 3	1 3 4	0 3 0	—	Feb. 1866	
10000	Connexa (lead), Spain [L.] [S.E.]	—	—	—	7 1/2	per cent. per annum.	—	—	—
15000	Linares (lead), Spain [L.] [S.E.]	—	—	—	11 8 4	0 5 0	—	Jan. 1865	
10000	Lusitania (lead), Spain [L.] [S.E.]	—	—	—	1 7 0	0 3 0	—	June 1865	
9275	New Widdberg (lead)	2 0 0	—	—	0 12 0	0 2 0	—	Aug. 1865	
50000	Panellio (copper), [L.] [S.E.]	3 0 0	4 1/2	3 1/2 4 1/2	10 per cent.	—	—	—	—
10000	Pontgibaud (sil.-lead), France [S.E.]	120 0 0	—	—	2 13 0	0 16 8	—	Dec. 1865	
97500	Port Phillip (lead), Clunes [S.E.]	1 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	0 14 6	0 1 0	—	Jan. 1866	
20000	Scottish Australian Mining Co. [L.]	1 0 0	—	—	0 0 0	0 3 0	—	Jan. 1866	
11000	St. John del Rey [L.] [S.E.]	15 0 0	54	52 54	64 15 0	1 0 0	—	Dec. 1865	
10000	Victoria (lead), [L.] [S.E.]	25000 £1 pd., 25000 £6 pd.]	—	—	10 per cent.	—	—	—	—
40000	West Canada Mining Co. [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0	—	—	0 19 6	0 2 6	—	May 1865	

## FOREIGN MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

10000	Alten and Quenangen Unt. (cop.) [L.] [S.E.]	10 0 0	—	—	4 5 0	0 15 0	—	Nov. 1863	
30000	Australian (cop.), S. Australia [S.E.]	7 7 6	—	—	0 1 0	0 1 0	—	Dec. 1863	
12000	Cobre Cop. (cop.), South Australia	8 0 0	—	—	325 0 0	5 0 0	—	Dec. 1864	
10000	Copio Mining Company, Chile [S.E.]	40 0 0	15	13 15	101 0 0	1 0 0	—	Jan. 1865	
100000	Don Pedro No. del Rey [L.] [S.E.]	0 14 0	19 1/2	18 1/2 19 1/2	6 18 0	0 10 0	—	Nov. 1862	
70000	English and Australian	5 0 0	—	—	0 9 0	0 9 0	—	Dec. 1863	
25000	Gen. Mining Assoc., Nova Scotia [S.E.]	20 0 0	21	19 21	21 10 0	1 0 0	—	Jan. 1864	
68000	Kapunda Mining Co., Australia [S.E.]	1 0 0	—	—	0 12 0	0 1 0	—	June 1864	
13815	Marquette and New Granada [S.E.]	1 0 0	—	—	0 9 6	0 5 0	—	July 1863	
43174	United Mexican (sil.), Mexico [S.E.]	28 0 0	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 19 0	0 1 6	—	Sept. 1864	
10000	Vancouver (lead), [L.] [S.E.]	5 0 0	—	—	0 15 0	0 5 0	—	Nov. 1864	
45000	Yadanaumina (cop.), S. A. [L.] [S.E.]	3 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	0 8 0	0 5 0	—	Aug. 1863	

## NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

15000	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Bus. done.	Last Call.	65
15000	Alamillos (lead), Spain [L.] [S.E.]	2 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	Fully paid.	65
100000	Anglo-Brazilian (gold), Brazil [L.] [S.E.]	0 0	—	—	Fully paid.	64
25000	Capata (silver), Mexico [L.] [S.E.]	1 5 0	—	—	Dec. 1883	64
30000	Chontales (gold and silver), Nicaragua [L.] [S.E.]	1 10 0	—	—	Feb. 1884	64
10000	Copio Smelting [L.], Chili	10 0 0	4	3 1/2	Oct. 1865	102
250	Copper Mines Co. of S. Australia [L.] [150 £100 p., 150 £70 pd.]	—	—	—	Nov. 1866	608
75000	Don Mountain (copper), New Zealand [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0	—	—	Fully paid.	608
15000	East del Rey (gold), Brazil [L.] [S.E.]	2 10 0	—	—	Jan. 1866	577
50000	El Chico Silver Mining and Reduction Company [L.] [S.E.]	4 10 0	—	—	Fully paid.	408
80000	English and Canadian Minir. Company [L.]	2 0 0	—	—	Jan. 1866	96
40000	Fortune (copper), West Australia [L.]	2 0 0	—	—	Fully paid.	408
50000	Frontino and Boya (copper), New Granada [L.] [S.E.]	1 5 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	Fully paid.	1500
00000	Great Northern (copper), South Australia [L.] [S.E.]	1 10 0	—	—	June, 1862	100
00000	Great Barrier Land, Mining, &c., New Zealand [L.]	8 0 0	—	—	Fully paid.	102
40000	Hindustan (copper), Bengal [L.] [S.E.]	3 0 0	—	—	Feb. 1863	608
40000	Hope Silver-Lead and Copper Mining Co. [L.] [S.E.]	25 0 0	—	—	Fully paid.	1000
00000	Montes Adures (gold), Brazil [L.] [S.E.]	2 0 0	—	—	Fully paid.	600
2000	Nerbudda Coal and Iron [L.] [S.E.] [6900 £5 pd., 8000 £3 pd.]	—	—	—	Fully paid.	1000
0000	Nova Scotia (land and gold) [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0	—	—	Aug. 1862	600
5000	Orea (copper) New Zealand [L.] [S.E.] [5000 fully paid]	1 5 0	—	—	Nov. 1862	600
5000	Pachoa Silver Minn g Company, Mexico [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0	—	—	Sept. 1865	250
0000	Peel River Land and Mineral [Limited]	100 0 0	—	—	June, 1863	136
0000	Quetabra (copper), Venezuela [L.] [S.E.]	9 10 0	—	—	Stock.	1600
0178	Rosalia Consolidated (lead) [6000 £3 paid, 4178 30s. paid.]	—	—	—	—	600
0000	Rosalia Grande (gold), Brazil [L.] [S.E.]	0 5 0	—	—	Mar. 1865	600
0000	San Pedro del Monte (gold), Brazil [L.] [S.E.]	3 0 0	—	—	April, 1864	600
0000	San Roque (lead), Spain	3 0 0	—	—	Jan. 1866	600
5000	South Europe Mining Company, Spain [L.] [S.E.]	5 0 0	—	—	Fully paid.	600
0000	Val Antigorra (gold) [L.] [S.E.]	5 0 0	—	—	Fully paid.	600
5000	Val Sassam (silver, copper, and lead) [L.] [S.E.]	0 10 0	—	—	Fully paid.	600
5000	Valdemard Mining Company [L.] [S.E.]	5 0 0	—	—	Nov. 1835	600
0000	Vallanzasca (gold), Italy [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0	—	—	Mar. 1865	600
15000	Victor Emanuel (copper), Italy [L.]	0 12 6	—	—	Oct. 1864	600
0000	Washoe (gold) [10000 [L.] £5 paid, 10000 £4 paid]	1 0 0	—	—	Fully paid.	600
6000	Western Africa Malachite (copper) [L.]	110 0 0	—	—	Oct. 1865	600
0000	Worthington (copper), South Australia [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0	—	—	Fully paid.	600
7500	Yorke Peninsula, South Australia [L.]	1 0 0	—	—	Fully paid.	600